The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Later and Important from India and China.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESS.

Outrages Upon an American Missionary in Syria.

Funds Steady--Money Easy--Slight Advance in Cotton--Breadstuffs Dull.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. Shannon, having sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are three days later than those by the *City of Washington*.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived out at Southampton on the morning of the 25th of June.

On the 23d of June the House of Lords was not in session.

In the House of Commons, Lord Goderich moved the second reading of the Bill for the Registration of Partnerships. The bill proposed that all who entered into partnerships and traded under other names than their own, should be required to enter their names in a register, for the information of the public in general. Opposition to the measure was so strong that the bill was withdrawn.

On the 24th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmesbury read the official account received from the French Government in reference to the murder of the crew of the "free-labor" ship *Regina Coeli*, off the Coast of Africa, and the subsequent capture of the vessel by the British Mail Steamer *Ethiope*. It appeared that the vessel was not taken possession of by the *Ethiope* from any sympathy towards the negroes on board, but from a feeling that the crew had been murdered, and that the emigrants on board were pirates. The only difficulty that had arisen had been whether the French Captain, who was on shore when the emigrants rose on the rest of the crew, and who had all along declined to assent to the capture of the vessel by the *Ethiope*, was liable to pay salvage. He had distinctly refused, and in the end two French men-of-war removed the vessel from the Siberian waters, where the dispute arose.

Lord Brougham protested against the negroes on board the ship, who were proved to have been taken on board in manacles, being regarded as emigrants. He trusted that a French and an English, or an American officer would be commissioned to inquire into the whole circumstances of the case.

After a few words from Earl Grey, in denunciation of the "free-emigrant" movement, the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the new bill to amend the Government of India. He explained its provisions, which have already been published in full, and submitted the bill to the candid consideration of the House, as a measure of reform, which would gradually lead to other reforms; and as a substitute for a provisional form of government to a more permanent and valuable form of administration, under the direct responsibility of a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. Bright made a lengthy speech on Indian affairs in general, and stated that, although he considered the bill failed in one or two points, he would not oppose the second reading. He thought that the Governor-Generalship should be abolished, the position of that officer being too high and his power too great, and that India should be divided into five or six presidencies, with Presidents of equal rank, each division being entirely independent of the others. He urged that India should be governed for Indian interests, and recommended Government, the moment the bill passed, to issue a proclamation, offering a general amnesty as the first act done by the Queen, as the Sovereign of India. Mr. Bright made sundry other propositions, and concluded his speech amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Whiteside thought some of Mr. Bright's suggestions were quite impracticable, but, at the same time, he had no doubt the principles he advocated would be realized under the plan proposed by Lord Stanley.

The bill was read a second time.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Carnarvon stated, in reply to a question from the Bishop of Oxford, that Government was considering a measure to prevent abuses in the exportation of Coolies.

The filthy state of the Thames was debated in both Houses.

In the House of Commons Mr. Fitzgerald explained the circumstances of the recent outrage upon the British Consul at Belgrade, and stated that the Turkish Government had promised every satisfaction and exemplary punishment to the parties concerned in it.

The India bill was debated in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were proposed, but in each case they were rejected by large majorities in favor of the Government. One of the amendments, for a reduction of the number of the Council, was proposed by Lord Palmerston, but it was rejected by 62 majority.

The Lord Mayor of London had given another banquet to the Ministers, and a distinguished company was present, including the American Minister. In the absence of the Earl of Derby from indisposition, the Lord Chancellor made the political speech of the evening, and in the course of his remarks he thus alluded to the American difficulty:

"I may, perhaps, advert to circumstances which have cast a transient cloud—but a light one, I hope,—upon the relations which exist between us and our Transatlantic kinsmen. United as we are by the ties of common descent, of common language, of similar laws, and of free institutions, any misunderstanding between us is a matter deeply to be deplored. The United States have evinced their identity of race with us by the sensitive jealousy which they have exhibited in favor of their national rights, but I trust the representations which have been made by my excellent friend, the Minister from the United States, and the mode in which they have been met by Lord Malmesbury, will very soon restore those feelings of complete amity which have been ruffled by this trifling difference."

The House of Lords' reasons for insisting on their amendments to the Oaths bill are published, but they are rendered of comparatively little interest, says the *Times*, by the notorious intention of their framers to abandon the position, which is now for the last time ostensibly defended.

The returns of the British Board of Trade, for the month of May, again show a heavy falling off in the exports,—the decrease, as compared with the figures for May, 1857, amounting to £1,117,556. In the imports a large increase is exhibited in all kinds of breadstuffs.

The *Times* says that Mr. Samuel W. Garratt, senior member of the firm of Garratt, Gibbon & Sons, agents to Lloyds, has been appointed by the American Government United States Consular Agent for Portsmouth.

The resolution of the United States Congress, in consequence of which Professor Alexander was sent to England to procure an assimilation of the coinage of the two countries, had been moved for in the House of Commons by Lord Kerrington. Professor Alexander was to explain his views on the subject before the London Society of Arts, on the evening before the *Africa's* departure.

The pestilential state of the river Thames was the prominent topic in London. The new Houses of Parliament were much affected by it, and it is even said that members of Parliament had occasionally to retire from their duties, and seek medical advice in consequence.

It is stated that Fuad Pacha, the Turkish representative at the Paris Conferences, had complained to his Government of the strange manner in which he had been received in Paris, and that his complaint had produced some sensation at Constantinople.

The Duke of Malakoff dined with her Majesty on the 24th, in company with the King of the Belgians and the two Belgian Princes.

The *Daily News* observes that the state of Mr Bright's health having prevented him from taking part hitherto in the Indian debate, he has been obliged to condense into one speech all the ignorance and all the absurdity which would under other circumstances have been diffused in some thirty or forty. Mr. Bright confesses that his object is finally to abolish the Indian Empire in Hindoostan. This startling paradox he prefaced with a protestation of his diffidence.

The *Morning Post*, referring to the same speech, expresses the opinion that if any of the principal suggestions of the member for Birmingham be adopted, India is lost to us and our heirs forever.

The *Morning Chronicle* says there can be no question that Mr. Bright's speech contains much that may hereafter be used for the benefit of India, notwithstanding that many of his propositions may be met with practical objections.

At a special meeting of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, a bill was assented to for raising £200,000 on the preference shares. The Chairman stated this sum was required for the purpose of subscribing their proportion to the cost of the new steam-vessels for the improved postal service between England and Ireland.

Great damage had resulted from a severe thunder-storm which had visited the neighborhood of the Peak, in Derbyshire. The village of Hayfield had been flooded, and the fences and crops of a large surrounding area are swept away.

Prince Alfred was, at the last accounts, at Valentia, on the vain look-out for the telegraphic fleet. He had been visiting Derrynane, the old house of Daniel O'Connell.

At the funeral of Dr. Jabez Bunting, the noted Methodist Divine, there were more than five hundred persons present. One hundred and fifty-four clergymen followed the hearse, two and two.

It is said the prosecution against Mr. Allsop is to be abandoned. The *Star* says:

"It is clear that the evidence against him would be open to the same grave objections which presented themselves to the jury in the case of Dr. Bernard; but it is also confidently stated that the defence are now in a position to show conclusively that one of the material witnesses in Bernard's case was mistaken as to the facts his evidence was intended to prove. The course adopted by the Government in the cases of Truelove and the Polish bookseller has met with almost unanimous approval in the country, and a feeling prevails that no good friend of the Commonwealth would desire to see popular irritation renewed by the trial of Mr. Allsop after the acquittal of Dr. Bernard."

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Newcastle, Sir J. T. Coleridge, the Rev. W. C. Lake, M. A., the Rev. W. Rogers, M. A., Goldwin Smith, Esq., M. A., Nassau W. Senior, Esq., M. A., and Edward Miall, Esq., Commissioners to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report what measures, if any, are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people.

It seems settled that Lord Advocate Inglis is to succeed the late Sir John Hope, as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

The London *Times*, at the close of an article on the French emigration scheme, says:

"Whatever course the French Government, however, may think proper to take, our own is perfectly clear. The British authorities on the Coast must not only give no assistance to the traffic, but they must forbid it on every spot subject to the Crown, and, as far as in them lies, induce the African chiefs to repel the advances of the French speculators. Though frigates and gunboats may be forbidden to interfere, yet we trust that England has sufficient influence on the Coast to diminish, if not entirely to prevent this odious commerce in human flesh."

Reports were current that the restrictions imposed on the Press were to be relaxed, and that the interdict upon the *Indépendance Belge* was to be withdrawn.

The meetings of the Conferences were suspended on account of the indisposition of Fuad Pacha. His disease was an affection of the throat, from which, at the latest advices, he was recovering.

The discussions in the English Parliament, and particularly the remarks of Lord Malmesbury on the French scheme of introducing free negro laborers into her Colonies, were producing considerable indignation in France.

On the 25th the Paris Bourse was rather more animated. The 3 per cents slightly improved, closing at 68.5.

M. de Vivienne, Procureur-General of the Court of Lyons, had been appointed to the First Presidency of the Imperial Court of Paris, rendered vacant by M. Delangle's promotion to the Ministry.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: That Prince Napoleon, instead of going to Algeria as Governor of the Province, will remain at home as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, with the right of presiding at Cabinet Councils in the absence of the Emperor.

The decree nominating Prince Napoleon leaves the Minister of Marine to administer solely the affairs of the navy.

The Havre papers supply us with a vigorous protest, drawn up in Mexico by a large number of French residents, (who are more numerous than any other Europeans there,) denouncing the ephemera government now in power for dispossessing them of the lands they purchased in June, 1856, when large uncultivated tracts belonging to monastic proprietors were put up for public auction by the Republic, and found *bona fide* purchasers able to make them productive. These estates have been coolly resumed, and no money returned.

Rumor is afloat, says the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, that British diplomacy having exercised some pressure at Madrid as to measures of Slave-trade suppression around the coast of Cuba, Spain had applied to Napoleon III. for support against any compulsory proceedings on the part of the British cruisers, and had met encouragement in that quarter. The policy of France is decidedly in favor of a disguised but effectual complicity in the transportation of negroes, whether kidnapped or "voluntary emigrants," and in proof of a disinclination to suffer Africans to emerge from the condition of workmen, a recent act in French Guiana forms the subject of a leader in the *Débats*. The transfer or purchase of land there is now subject to a most iniquitous tax, the object of which is to prevent a small proprietary from rowing up among the liberated blacks. Large estates and small patches of waste ground are liable to exactly the same fiscal obstacle, which is on a par with the duty levied at Civita Vecchia on "foreign liquors," a bottle of Champagne, or of prime Barclay and Perkins, being taxed nothing more nor less than a bottle of Warren's blacking.

The *Constitutionnel* has a violent article upon Lord Malmesbury's explanations in the House of Lords touching the case of the *Regina Coeli*. It says:

"The pretended slaves on board the *Regina Coeli* were not slaves; they were men who had been free for a long time past; they were citizens of two republics, exported from the United States to Liberia, who had freely contracted engagements for our colonies, and who had no other motive in revolting than thirst of blood and love of pillage. Need we add that it is false, entirely false, that irons or chains are to be found on board our vessels employed in the emigration trade? It is a pure invention. Everybody is aware that recruiting of Africans is effected under the active and able surveillance of French cruisers, under the immediate control of the administration, which places an agent on board every vessel employed, and under the eyes of the surgeon who has a responsibility to protect. The positive accusations made in the House of Lords were therefore void of all pretext as of all foundation."

The correspondent of the *Globe* remarks "The violent article of the *Constitutionnel* against Lord Malmesbury's speech on the Slave-trade question, which was signed by the chief editor of the *Constitutionnel* himself, has created not a little sensation. It is prophesied that this article is only the beginning of a series of attacks on the Government press of England, with which attacks on Austria are to go hand in hand. But such prophets of evil have lost much credit of late."

The *Univers* talks in the same violent strain:

"While the Government of England recoils before that of Washington and before the menacing speeches of Congress, it displays a desire to interfere in France, with the view of preventing the recruitment of free blacks on the African coast. Our neighbors too readily forget that Paris is not Naples; and they will doubtless very soon learn not to forget this fact."

The City of Dantzic had been visited by a very destructive fire. Several great factories, flour mills and warehouses had been destroyed, but the full extent of the damage had not been ascertained.

Later intelligence says the conflagration destroyed 55 houses, entailing a loss of a million thalers. Five persons perished in the flames.

The Archbishop of Saragossa died at the age of 89 years.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says:

"M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, who refused to acknowledge the temporary government of General Zuloaga, has received dispatches from the Constitutional Government of Juarez, approving of his conduct, and requesting him to renew his protest against all conventions concluded by Spain with the Zuloaga Government. M. Lafragua has, in consequence, dispatched a note in this sense to the Mexican representatives in Paris, London, Madrid, and other Courts."

A supplementary credit of sixteen millions had been granted for the War Department.

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The Neapolitan Government had made another reduction in the duty on sugar imported in foreign vessels.

Shocks of earthquake continued to be experienced in Naples. Several hurricanes had also occurred, and at Sala fifty houses had been crushed in by falling rocks, while twenty-three persons lost their lives, and several villages were almost destroyed by a deluge of rain.

The English intervention in the *Cagliari* case is said to have excited great indignation in Southern Italy.

A dispatch in the *Advertiser*, dated Naples 22, says:

"It was reported there that Sardinia intends to persist in making a demand for the payment of an indemnity by the Neapolitan Government to the sufferers by the capture and detention of the *Cagliari*."

A letter from Berlin states that the Democratic Party has renounced the system of abstention which had been at first determined on, and will take part in the approaching elections. It is believed that if that line of conduct is persisted in, the party in question will return a good number of candidates.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of May 18, arrived at Alexandria on the 21st of June.

Shahjehanpore had been relieved by Brigadier Jones. The position was subsequently attacked by Nana Sahib and Khan Bahadoor, but they were repulsed.

Lucknow was threatened in General Hope Grant's absence southward by 25,000 men under the Begum

Sir Colin Campbell had crossed the Ganges. The heat was intense and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry

Omer Singh had crossed the Ganges, and menaced the Bombay route from Allyghur. Jugdespore had been occupied by General Lugard, but on his leaving the place in charge of Col. Lightfoot, the rebels commenced an attack, and the General was moving back to the relief.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the Fourth Native Infantry in the Punjab. The conspirators were hanged and the wing at once marched to Jullundur.

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion.

Sundry skirmishes were reported.

The Calcutta import market had slightly improved. Produce continued dull. Money unchanged. Exchange 2s. 1d. for credits, and 2s. 1¼d.@2s. 1½d. for documents.

Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, had recovered from the effects of his sunstroke.

A private letter from India, in the *Daily News*, says: "People at home are much too sanguine of a speedy termination of the mutiny. We have not force enough to do it. It is obvious that the mutineers have not yet lost heart, and our work is not yet half done."

The dates (telegraphic) from Hong Kong are to May 5.

At Canton, general distrust continued to prevail, and the inhabitants were leaving the city.

Considerable injury had been inflicted on Hong Kong by a water-spout.

Exchange at Hong Hong 4s. 8½d.

At Shanghae, on the 27th of April, the import markets were inactive. Silks had declined 20 taels. The business done during the month was estimated at 5,000 bales. Exchange 6s. 2d. for credits.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

Comments on the Slave-Trade.

From the London Times, 21st ult.

Almost all the peculiarities of American politics arise from the position of a vigorous nation which has thought proper to conduct its business, both general and local, by the agency of a weak Government. There is, consequently, a wide field open for administrative abuses, nor is any impediment placed in the way of popular extravagance; but, on the other hand, corrupt and incapable officials have comparatively little power to do harm, and, in the absence of external pressure, temporary passions explode without causing any serious mischief. According to recent accounts the great City of New-Orleans was in the hands of an armed mob, which had imitated the precedent established two or three years ago at San Francisco by superseding the local authorities. A similar proceeding on the Continent of Europe would be the commencement of a revolution, and the news would set armies in motion; but in America newspapers discuss the occurrence as an interesting novelty, which deserves to be censured or approved according to its probable bearing on the interests of parties. The irregular Provisional Government of New-Orleans, after holding its ground for a time, and correcting some of the abuses which have formed the excuse for this movement, has disappeared, and by a compromise, or tacit abdication, the ordinary municipal system is restored. In the case of the Californian Committee of Vigilance, the movement was a protest of the respectable population against a successful body of demagogues; but, whether the disturbance is trifling or serious, such a measure never involves any danger to the general peace of the State or of the Union.

The Federal Government represents the aggregate of many communities which possess the same loose political organization, and it is not surprising that the proceedings of the Administration and of the different representative bodies should bear traces of their origin. The American Senate contains as large a proportion of men of ability as any deliberative body in the world, but on certain occasions all its members seem to rival each other in the rashness and extravagance of their language. It is impossible to suppose that any pretender to the character of a statesman desired to provoke an immediate collision with the English fleet at a point where the American force would have been doubly outnumbered by its adversary; nor is it even likely that the ingenious arguments in favor of a war which would secure a monopoly to native manufacturers produced much impression on the Senate. Unluckily, the orators of Washington have accustomed themselves to indulge to an inexcusable extent in the national weakness of blustering exaggeration. Accordingly the friends of the Administration boasted that orders had been given to repel force by force in a case where it was perfectly known that no force was to be apprehended on the part of the English fleet; but even in America there are degrees of exemption from responsibility, and the Opposition can always afford to outbid the Government in noisy patriotism. Mr. Buchanan generally receives the support of the Southern Senators, and the great cotton-producing districts have always a certain regard for the English alliance. It was therefore reserved for the Free-Soil Senators, and especially for the Abolitionists, to reproduce with the most startling effect the famous Pogram defiance. Better that the sea should swarm with slavers, and that the American flag should be prostituted to piratical purposes, than that the British lion should venture to roar in presence of the American eagle. Dispassionate reasoners on this side the water, who deprecate an unprofitable quarrel in an unjust cause, are naturally denounced by hostile eloquence as partisans of Slavery; but, on the present occasion the champions of the "peculiar institution" are those who have often threatened to dissolve the Union rather than share in the guilt of perpetuating Negro Slavery. Their eloquence has fortunately tended to produce a reaction in the feelings or the language of the rival party. In the technical language of American politics, "The Opposition has bluffed the Government 'off the track;'" or, in other words, has outdone it in deference to real or supposed popular prejudices; and it now remains for the President and his friends to recover, by the display of temper and statesmanship, the ground which they have lost by their inferiority in the art of vituperation. They have probably done enough to satisfy their Southern supporters that they have no intention whatever of cooperating with the English navy in the active suppression of the Slave-trade, and they are perfectly aware that the Sewards and Wilsons are not to be conciliated by any further display of unprovoked zeal in defence of the national flag. It is fair to admit that within its own bounds the Federal Government does not view with entire indifference the violation of the laws against the Slave-trade. The Secretary of the Treasury has recently directed the Collector of Customs at New-York to refuse a clearance to a vessel bound for the coast of Africa, with the avowed purpose of loading, on account of a notorious slave-trading firm, a cargo of negro emigrants. The impudence of the request is easily explained by the desire to take advantage of the clamor against the English squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. The owners of the proposed emigrant vessel have lost one or more ventures by legal capture, and it was hoped that the Government, by supplying them with the necessary papers, would lay a trap for the obnoxious cruisers; but American intrigues are remarkable rather for ingenious audacity than for profound cunning, and Mr. Secretary Cobb had no difficulty in understanding the nature of the proposal which he was invited to sanction.

There is reason to suppose that the agitation is beginning to blow over, and that the display of patriotic enthusiasm at Washington has sufficiently served its turn. The newspapers have recently published several contradictions of the rumors which for a considerable period formed the most interesting portion of every successive number, and the certainty that the great majority of the narratives will be found apocryphal can scarcely fail to influence the language of the Government. It is fortunate that the English Parliament has wholly abstained from an undignified imitation of noisy and vulgar challenges proceeding from irritation. The conversations which have taken place in both Houses prove that all statesmen are agreed, not only as to the rule of international law, but as to the necessity of keeping within its limits. General Cass' principle is in no degree opposed to the doctrine which was long since laid down by Lord Aberdeen, and both statesmen would adopt the interpretation of the law which has been repeatedly laid down in our own columns. In time of peace there is no right either of search or of visitation, unless it has been conceded by express treaty; but in suspicious cases cruisers may, at their own risk, satisfy themselves of the nationality of a vessel bearing the American flag. The United States ask for no privilege in favor of foreign ships which unlawfully assume their national colors; and, on the other hand, the English Government disclaims all intention of interfering with American vessels. When mistakes are committed the injured party is entitled to redress, and if they are made repeatedly, a presumption arises that they must have been caused by an erroneous system of excessive activity. It is agreed on all hands that an English man-of-war may seize a Spanish slaver, although every mast is decked out with the stars and stripes; and it is equally certain that an American trader may load a cargo of slaves with impunity in full view of the whole English squadron. Where there is no dispute as to the legal doctrine, a practical collision can only be occasioned by extreme awkwardness on the one side, or by willful animosity on the other. It is true that a cause of offence still remains in the presence of an English force, exercising a watch over the coast of Cuba; but the President's Government is in some degree responsible for the measure, and Mr. Fitzgerald has informed the House of Commons that the English Ministers have prudently resolved to send the squadron back to the Coast of Africa. It would have been better that the concession should never have become necessary, but it is wiser to repair a mistake than to persevere in it. A gentleman who has exercised the right of shooting on his own outlying field, in the immediate vicinity of his neighbor's best preserve, cannot renounce his undoubted right when he finds that a coldness has arisen; but, if he is a prudent and moderate man, he will, on a future occasion, choose his beat in a different direction.

From the London Times, 25th ult.

The true policy, if you would compete with Cuba Slavery, is not to seek for grievances and make complaints that the colored races of mankind are subject to the common lot of laboring humanity, but to people the islands of the torrid zone with Asiatics and Africans laboring in freedom. Instead of crying—"Stop the transport of laborers," the cry of the philanthropist should be—Strain every nerve to increase that transport and to render it effective. Do not create impediments and call them regulations; do not regard with hostility the efforts of the colored races to compete in freedom with their compatriots in Slavery; do not invent opprobrious nicknames for conditions of labor which are more easy than those proposed to your soldiers, and less enduring than those imposed upon your own middle class countrymen proceeding to India. Work with the men who have a pecuniary interest in putting down Slavery; aid them in competing with the Spaniards and Americans, who buy, and sell, and traffic in mankind; be reasonable enough to admit that a Chinaman or a Hindoo must be pressed by the same necessities to labor which coerce your own white countrymen; and acknowledge that the lot, even of an African, cannot be too luxuriate in a paradise of unearned plenty. Fence them round with all necessary securities against the cupidity of bad men; give them greater securities than you gave to the Irish when they crowded your unhealthy ships, fleeing from famine; but do not wall up this stream of hungry emigrants, do not kill these black men with your ill-judged kindness, or sacrifice a great imperial interest to a false and maudlin sentiment. Mere vituperative declamation is an easy, a popular, and an useless thing; instead of this, men who would be useful to their kind should help us in council and should aid us to discover how that which must be done may be well and safely done.

From the Daily News, 22d ult.

Whenever there has been any rising mist reeking from this topic of human guilt and woe, and chilling our alliances with the United States, it has been the most natural question—"Why do we not make a plain inquiry of the American Government in such a way as to obtain an answer; and in such a mode as would gratify them on a point on which they are apt, from their peculiar position, to feel sore? Why do we not proceed upon their great constitutional provision, by which the Slave-trade was declared piracy after 1808; and on their repeated subsequent avowals to the same effect, and inquire what in their opinion, is the best method of getting their constitutional enactments obeyed?" What can be so straightforward a way of negotiating as to say: "You denounce the Slave-trade as we do; and your laws treat it as ours do. By occasional proceedings in your Atlantic ports, when the Federal authority detects and punishes the traffic in native Africans, we observe that you have difficulty in getting your laws obeyed, while there are slave markets in the country. What have you to propose in the way of remedy? What can we do, as allies, in the furtherance of our common object? We ourselves are not wedded to any particular method of treating the evil. Show us a better, and we will cordially join you in it."

If such an appeal has been made once and again, and without success, we, the people of England, ought to have known the fact, and the nature of the difficulty. If the appeal now made is the first of its kind, the fact is strange, and not very creditable to our statesmen. If it is not new, we ought to have been informed why it has failed—whether American statesmen have evaded the responsibility of proposing a scheme, or could not enforce their authority in regard to American slavers, or could not agree with other Powers as to the terms and execution of treaties. But we seem to have reached a point which will serve admirably for a fresh start.

We now learn that the plan of blockading the coasts of Cuba instead of those of Africa, is an American suggestion: that both parties to the negotiation find the scheme full of perils and difficulties; and that they are actually discussing a new plan of maritime police, especially directed against the Slave trade. We are assured that there is every reason to hope that a clear understanding and agreement will be arrived at, so that the two powers may work together, amicably and effectually. It seems rather strange that, while such a course is not only practicable, but in actual progress, there should be any appearance of hostility between the two Governments—any agitation at Washington to put new and unheard-of powers into the hands of the President. The "sound and fury" thus are not only "signifying nothing," but are totally irrelevant to the case. They will the sooner subside, it is true; but it will be a question for history how, under such circumstances, they could arise. The obvious practical consideration for us is this—that what has happened now may possibly occur again. There may be wrath and agitation against us which we may consider causeless. The thing to be done, then as now, is to say to our Ally, "Your object is the same as ours. What method can you suggest for accomplishing it?" When two parties are engaged in a consultation how best to achieve a good purpose in which they agree, they are about the last people in the world likely to go to war with each other.

From the Morning Star, 22d ult.

There are hardly two opinions in this country as to the duty of our Government, not only to disavow any acts of violence committed by our cruisers upon American ships in the Cuban waters, if it can be proved that the alleged facts are correctly stated, but to withdraw altogether from that claim to the right of search which neither America, nor any other great maritime power, can be brought to recognize and admit. The maintenance of this right has long been nothing but the assertion of a barren principle, which we have attempted to enforce, and which everybody knows never can be enforced without the certainty of a war with the United States. It is no doubt true, as Lord Malmesbury lately remarked, that if all restrictions on the use of the American flag are removed, every pirate and slaver on the face of the sea will carry on their nefarious trades under cover of its protection. How far it will be honorable to a Christian State to become the patron of all the scum and scoundrelism floating upon the ocean, it is for the people of that State to determine. We would fain hope that our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic would not long tolerate so infamous a prostitution of their national flag. But in any case America must be left to protect her own morals and reputation. Mr. Gladstone, when speaking on this very question of the Slave-trade in 1850, laid down a maxim, to which we think all countries, and especially our own, will do well to give heed. "It is not," said the right honorable gentleman, "the ordinance of Providence that the Government of one nation should correct the morals of another."

But we advert now to this difference that has arisen between us and America for another purpose. We are sometimes charged with being severe censors of our country. We feel bound, therefore, to say that, as it appears to us, nothing could be more temperate and dignified than the spirit displayed, both in Parliament and by the Press, in the discussion of this whole question. There has been no blustering or bombast; no disposition to retort the hectoring effusions in which some of the American journals have seen fit to indulge. On all hands, there has been a generous readiness to admit that if the facts relating to the collisions that have taken place in the Cuban waters are correctly reported, the Government of the United States has a just ground for complaint, and that immediate redress should be accorded to its demands. We, in this country, have not been deterred from making these frank admissions, by that most common form of cowardice masking itself under the guise of courage, the fear of being thought afraid. To our minds, if we only acted always towards other nations as we have acted in this instance towards our American kinsmen, it would leave nothing to desire in our conduct as a great nation.

But if we compare all this with what has taken place on the other side of the water, the contrast is not creditable to our Republican brethren. We do not allude here to the tone assumed by the most violent of their newspapers and stump orators. *No man in his senses would dream of paying the least attention to the preposterous ravings of such a paper as the New-York Herald, which has been making it as clear as a bottle of ink*, to the people of the United States, that "a war with England, or even with England and France," would be a source of unparalleled prosperity and greatness, political and commercial, to their country. There is a Welsh proverb which says, "Let the magpie chatter, it is not worth shooting."

But what shall we say to the deplorable exhibition that took place in the Senate when the Committee of Foreign Relations brought up its report in respect of what is called "British outrages?" We do not complain that that report was strongly worded, or that its demands for instant cessation of the alleged outrages, and for a conclusive adjustment of the disputed question of international law, out of which they had sprung, were temporary and emphatic. But how shall we characterize the conduct of the leading Anti-Slavery Senators, who, not satisfied with the severity of the report, and of the resolutions founded thereon, got up, one after another, to make speeches and proposals exceeding in violence and extravagance anything that the most rabid Southern orators dared to propose?

From the London Times.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on the difficulties which have arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the search exercised by some English cruisers on American merchant vessels. The *Constitutionnel* observes that the present difference has given rise to a remark which never before so forcibly struck public opinion, which is, that whenever any difference arises between these two Powers, one gives proof of the most perfect moderation, and a condescension which is not habitual to it, while the other, on the contrary, affects a susceptibility and becomes exacting to a degree not justified by success. The *Constitutionnel* explains this fact by showing that although the United States have developed their strength, and are increasing in a proportion hitherto unknown the extent of their territory, the British nation is by no means intimidated, nor does she fear their army nor their fleet. The length of time the Government of the United States has been reducing the Mormons to submission is not calculated to give a grand idea of its military strength. The American navy appears large on paper, because the steamboats which convey passengers on the lakes and rivers are included in the effective force; but, in case of war, Great Britain would have an immense superiority. The English Government is conciliatory, because the United States supply the English manufacturers with cotton, which article provides employment for so large a proportion of the English people. But, as the *Constitutionnel* truly remarks, if the English people have need to purchase cotton, the Americans feel an equal necessity to find purchasers. So that, although the English Government is ever ready to make sacrifices for the maintenance of peace, the American people would suffer most by a war between the two countries. War would not deprive England of cotton, for the American planters would send their produce to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all the Northern ports. They would send their cotton into English ports in neutral bottoms, and the Americans would draw their spun cotton from England by a similar conveyance. The only inconvenience to England would be that the intervention of a third party between the buyer and seller would increase the price of the cotton to the English manufacturer, and the Americans would probably try every expedient, and might finally succeed, in manufacturing the raw material at home. The *Constitutionnel* concludes thus:

"The manufacture of cotton is for England the occupation and the life of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 inhabitants. It feeds entire provinces. During the late crisis on that side of the Channel thousands of operatives were supported by public charity. What, then, would be the consequence when those cotton manufacturers who work five days out of six to clothe foreigners should lose that market? Who can tell what might happen? It is then that England might see a terrible revolution break out at home. The cotton question would be converted into a social question. It is the sentiment on that situation which renders England so prudent and so moderate with regard to the United States, and which, on the other hand, inspires the United States with an assurance which, in case of necessity, she might carry to a degree of temerity."

From the London Shipping Gazette, June 24.

It is impossible to deny that in this very able paper the American Secretary of the Treasury has given a masterly exposition of the state of the law, as it regards the importation of Africans, and has shown that any such importation is a violation of the law of Congress no less than of the law of the slaveholding States. It is also very intelligible that the United States' Government should avail itself of the opportunity afforded by the application of Messrs. Lafitte to repudiate those charges to which the notorious connection of Mr. Buchanan's Government with the Slave Interest has rendered that Government liable. We may also observe, that the existence of a law and its administration are two very different things. Mr. Cobb has himself demonstrated that the importation of negroes, bond or free, is a direct violation of the law of the Union; it follows, therefore, that to charter and equip slavers in American ports is also a violation of that law. But it is notorious that the ports of the Union, and especially the Northern ports, do send out numbers of these vessels from time to time. What becomes of their cargoes? Are they all destined for Cuba? Perhaps so. The slave population of the United States amounts at present to about 3,200,000. The fact that the slave-breeding States do not supply the natural deficit in this population is attested by the fact that the slave is rising from year to year in value. It must be admitted that the temptation to import Africans into the Southern States is becoming stronger every day. The Southerners may be superior to any such temptation. The Secretary to the Treasury has demonstrated that to import Africans is contrary to American law. We trust, for the sake of consistancy, if from no higher motive, the American Government will show as commendable a determination to prevent slavers fitting out in the Northern ports as they have to prevent the egress of vessels from Southern ports chartered for cargoes of free Africans.

M. Felix Belly and his Grant.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, June 23:

"Permit me to add a few words respecting the convention lately signed between the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan States on the one hand, and M. Felix Belly, on behalf of M. Millaud & Co., of Paris, on the other. To what account the French Government may hereafter turn this transaction, or what political consequences may ensue at some period more or less remote, I do not pretend to say, but I have, I may say, excellent authority for affirming that, so far as M. Belly is concerned, he is not the official or the unofficial agent of the French Government. He is simply, as he has professed to be, the representative of a mercantile house desirous of taking advantage of the concession, just as it would of any other enterprise that promised well. The confidential instructions given to M. Belly by the only employers he has to do with directly—namely, Millaud & Co.—were, that he should not only not put himself forward as having any mission from the French Government, but that he should disabuse the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans if they recognized him in that capacity. The position of a negotiator was new to him, and though he might, and probably did, repudiate any diplomatic character, yet the citizens of those towns seemed as unwilling to believe his denials as were the burghers of Liege not to regard Quentin Durward as the secret emissary of Louis XI. on his arrival with the ladies of Croye in that fair city. Whether there be any understanding between the French Government and the Millaud Company, I cannot say—I am assured there is not; but, so far as M. Belly is concerned, I think I am safe in affirming that he knows no one except that company. That the Government, or rather the Emperor, has been regularly informed of the negotiations for the concession of an enterprise of which it was, so far back as 1845, proposed to make him the director, is possible; but I have reason to believe that the Resident Minister in Paris of these two States has not yet had an audience of his Majesty on the subject.

Another point I think it right to advert to. It has been declared by the persons who are at the head of the Company, and is still declared by them, that the whole project will be abandoned unless they have the full cooperation of the American and English capitalists; that they are resolved to do nothing alone; and that the first object is to have the neutrality of the canal maintained under the protection of France, England and the United States. The contract with the New-York Company was, as I have already mentioned, to be null and void if the conditions involved in it were not fulfilled before the close of the present month, and it is with a view to ascertain the intentions of that Company, or urge the combining its action with the French and English, that M. Belly has set out for New-York, where he now is, and whence he will probably proceed to London."

Dr. Kane's Arctic Discoveries.

At the last meeting, in London, of the Royal Geographical Society, the President (Sir Roderick Murchison) introduced to the meeting Mr. Poor, of America, who, in company with another gentleman, formed a deputation from the Geographical Society of New-York, furnished with introductions from the President and Secretary of that learned body. The object of the deputation was to seek an explanation respecting the correctness of the following paragraph, which had lately appeared in *Wilmer and Smith's European Times*: "At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. Rink, a Dane, read a paper in which he challenged the accuracy of nearly all the alleged discoveries of Dr. Kane on the north coast of Greenland. The lecturer maintained that the line of coast on the American coast of Baffin Bay, as high as 81° latitude, sketched in Dr. Kane's chart, was fictitious, and was founded on observations reported to have been made from points where it was impossible to have seen the land. Many other portions of Dr. Kane's narrative were disputed, and it was roundly asserted that the American was hoaxed by his steward. These views were indorsed by Sir George Back, Captain Collinson, and Dr. Armstrong. Sir Roderick Murchison was in the chair, but he said nothing on the disputed question." The American Geographical Society, in consequence of the above paragraph, and feeling naturally a deep interest in maintaining the truthful character and scientific reputation of Dr. Kane, requested to have a copy of Dr. Rink's paper, together with the observations of those who spoke on the occasion, which the Chairman stated the Secretary would be happy to furnish; but he begged most emphatically to declare that the account from the *European Times* was inaccurate, and he regretted that so garbled a statement should have appeared. The true account of the proceedings of that meeting, which was inserted in the *Times*, was to the effect that Dr. Rink, who commenced by paying the highest tribute of respect to Kane's memory, after reviewing the speculations of that undaunted traveler with regard to the physical geography of Greenland, referred to the question of the "open Polar Sea," supposed to have been discovered by Morton, the steward, and the Greenlander Hans, and threw great doubt upon the accuracy of their statements and upon Dr. Kane's theory of the Polar Sea, assumed to be kept open by a branch of the Gulf Stream, from Nova Zembla down Smith's Sound, to Baffin Bay, &c. At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Shaw then read a letter addressed to the Hon. G. M. Dallas, by Professor A. D. Bache, the Superintendent of the United States Surveys, and one of the medalists of the Society, from which it appeared "that an examination had been made of the data for Morton's northings in the expedition, by Mr. C. A. Schott, assistant in the Coast Survey, and who was chosen by Dr. Kane to reduce many of the results of his observations. Mr. Schott admits that Dr. Kane "had adopted the mean of the results by the two methods—by dead reckoning and astronomical observations—instead of that given by either method singly, and concludes by saying, that, "believing the astronomical observations to be entitled to greater confidence, 80° 56' for the latitude of Cape Constitution should be adopted in preference to 81° 22', as given in the chart in Vol. I. In no case, however, could a latitude lower than 80° 18' be assigned. This view Professor Bache "considers the correct one," but remarks that "the conclusions in regard to the open Polar Sea do not depend in any way upon this difference." The meeting having been addressed by Capt. Collinson and Professor Armstrong, of the United States, the Chairman stated that another Arctic expedition was about being organized in the United States.

Persecution of an American Missionary in Syria.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Beyrout, May 27, says:

"There has been a disturbance at Zahleh since my last, which is likely to be talked of on both sides of the Atlantic. Zahleh, I must tell you, is the largest town in Mount Lebanon, and with its suburb, Mudilakah, contains about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the east slope of the range, just above the plain of the Bukâa, and is distant from Beyrout a day's journey of eight hours, or about half-way between this and Damascus. It is considered the head-quarters of Romanism in this place, the people priding themselves upon being all members of either the Latin or the Greek Catholic Churches. The Jesuits, all Frenchmen, have a large establishment in the place; and the Greek Catholics—that is, members of the Greek Church who are in communion with Rome—have a bishop, a convent, and numerous priests in the town. Some six months ago an American missionary, of the Presbyterian Church, took up his residence at Zahleh, with the intention of learning the Arabic language, and also of seeing whether, in time, schools could not be established in the place. The people themselves were glad to see this gentleman, as all over Syria the American schools have a first rate name; but the priests were exceedingly angry at his presumption for coming amongst their flock, and several times wrote him letters warning him to leave the place. The missionary—whose name, by the way, is Don—replied that he was in his own right in living where he liked; that he was not aware of having given anybody any offence; and that, with all due deference to the indignant ecclesiastics, he would remain where he was. For a time he was left unmolested; but, upon his concluding a bargain for the hire of a house, which he engaged for a term of seven years, the storm burst out again. One of the chief Greek Catholic priests visited him at a small hotel, where he was living, and said that unless he took his departure forthwith the people of the town would rise and stone him out of the place. Mr. Don answered that he did not think that likely, for the inhabitants of Zahleh had always shown themselves kind towards him. A few days afterwards, (only a fortnight ago,) some ten or a dozen of the same order of priests, together with one of the French Jesuits, came to his house, and brought with them mules, upon which they said he must pack up his baggage and be off. They were not accompanied by any of the townspeople; but they said they were acting under the orders of the Bishop. Mr. Don said to them that if forced to go he could not help himself, but declared he would never move from what he considered his post of duty of his own accord. Upon this, these gentle ministers of the Gospel, with their own sacred hands, threw out of the windows all his books, clothes, and furniture; as also all that belonged to his wife and child—the latter an infant in arms. The French Jesuit took no part in the proceedings; but he did not prevent—which he might have done by a word, as the native priests in Syria have the greatest fear and reverence for all European monks, and more particularly for those of his order—the others acting as they did. The woman—an old Italian, who keeps the small inn at Zahleh where Mr. Don was living—remonstrated with them for treating her lodger as they did; but all she made by her move was to be beaten by them very severely. They were then proceeding to eject Mr. Don and his wife; but as the former did not wish to expose a lady to the hands of these fellows, he volunteered to move off at once. One would have thought that in a lonely far-off place like Zahleh, and above all, under the circumstances I have mentioned, an establishment composed of European men of education, more particularly men who professed to be ministers of the Gospel, and who call their order by the name of our common Saviour, would have offered Mr. Don some assistance, some shelter, at least, until he could make arrangements for his departure. But not so. The Jesuits of the place never so much as made him the slightest offer of assistance in any way whatever, and under a burning Syrian sun, at a moment's notice, was this gentleman obliged to move off over the mountains with his wife and young child on a journey of eight hours, to the house of a brother missionary who lives at Bhamdoon.

It is but just to the Turkish authorities to say that they are not to blame for this outrage. Zahleh has long been in a sort of passive rebellion against the Pacha, and has paid no taxes for two years. In fact, the people of the place do very much as they like, and the only persons who have any command over them are the priests and monks of the town. The incident I have related seems to prove that there is much truth in what many residents in this country assert, viz.: that where the Christians possess power in Asia they are to the full as tyrannical, bigoted, and blood-thirsty as the Moslems have ever shown themselves to be.

Mr. Don, as a matter of course, could not allow the matter to drop. After taking his family to Bhamdoon he came on to Beyrout and reported the case to Mr. Moore, the English Consul-General, who is acting as American Consul, there having been no consul for the United States in Beyrout for some time past. Mr. Moore has taken up the matter with great spirit, and through the Pasha of Beyrout has sent an order to Zahleh for the chief Shieks of the place to proceed to Bhamdoon and escort Mr. Don back to their town, making them responsible that he will not be ill-treated or molested for the future. To this the Shieks have agreed, urging that they had nothing whatever to do with the outrage, which was the work of the priests, and of them alone. But I question much whether the affair will be allowed to remain [illegible]. Brother Jonathan is not the man to allow his fellow-countrymen to be insulted with impunity. Mr. Moore has done all that he can in the matter; but I suspect the American Minister at Constantinople will insist upon the ringleaders of this outrage being published."

[*For Commercial Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

Proposed New Canadian Tariff.

	$	Cts.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, ℘ gallon	0	5
Ale, Beer and Porter, in quart bottles, ℘ doz. bottles	0	25
Ale, Beer and Porter, in pint bottles, ℘ doz. bottles	0	12½
(On the bottles, 15 ℘ cent. ad valorem.)		
Almonds and Filberts, ℘ ℔	0	1
Corn Brooms, ℘ dozen	0	[illegible]
Corn Whisks, ℘ dozen	0	15
Cigars, ℘ ℔	0	[illegible]
Chicory, raw and kiln-dried, ℘ ℔	0	1
Chicory, roasted and ground, ℘ ℔	0	4
Coffee, green, ℘ ℔	0	1
Coffee, roasted, ℘ ℔	0	4
Coffee, ground, ℘ ℔	0	4
Cordials, ℘ gallon	0	[illegible]
Currants, ℘ ℔	0	3
Dried Fruits, ℘ ℔	0	3
Figs, ℘ ℔	0	3
Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, unground, ℘ ℔	0	4
Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, ground, ℘ ℔	0	6
Macaroni and Vermicelli, ℘ ℔	0	3
Mustard, ℘ ℔	0	6
Molasses, ℘ gallon	0	4
Mace, ℘ ℔	0	25
Nutmegs, ℘ ℔	0	25
Nuts not specially named, except Cocoa Nuts, ℘ ℔	0	1
Spirits and strong waters, of all sorts for every gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength or less quantity than a gallon, viz:		
Brandy	1	[illegible]
Gin	0	[illegible]
Rum	0	[illegible]
Whisky	0	15
Spirits and strong waters, including spirits of wine and alcohol, and not being brandy, Gin, rum or Whisky, ℘ gallon	0	[illegible]
Spices, unground, not otherwise named, ℘ ℔	0	7
Spices, ground, not otherwise named, ℘ ℔	0	10
Starch, and all preparations of starch	0	5
Sugar, refined, whether in loaves or lumps, candied, crushed, powdered or granulated, or in any other form; white bastard sugar, or other Sugar equal to refined in quality, ℘ cwt	2	[illegible]
Sugar, white clayed sugar, or yellow bastard sugar, or any kind equal in quality to white clayed sugar, but not equal to refined sugar, ℘ cwt	1	00
Sugar, brown clayed sugar, Muscovado or raw sugar of any kind, not equal to the sugars last named, ℘ cwt	1	[illegible]
Sugar, raw, for refining purposes only, and not within 30 ℘ cent. of the value of the last-named sugar, ℘ cwt	1	[illegible]
Tea, not exceeding in value 16 cents ℘ ℔, ℘ ℔	0	3
Tea, exceeding 16 cents do. do	0	4
Tobacco, manufactured, not exceeding 20 cents ℘ ℔, do	0	5
Tobacco, exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 cents ℘ ℔, do	0	7½
Tobacco, over 40 cents ℘ ℔, do	0	10
Snuff, ℘ ℔	0	10
Vinegar, ℘ gallon	0	5
Wine, in wood, not exceeding $40 ℘ pipe of 126 gallons, ℘ gallon	0	[illegible]
Wine, in wood, over $40 and not exceeding $60 ℘ pipe of 126 gallons, ℘ gallon	0	[illegible]
Wine, in wood, over $60 ℘ pipe of 126 gallons, ℘ gallon	0	[illegible]
Wine, in quart bottles, not exceeding $4 in value, ℘ dozen bottles	1	[illegible]
Wine, in pint bottles, in proportion, do	0	75
Wine, in quart bottles, exceeding $4, and not exceeding $6, do	2	[illegible]
Wine, in pint bottles, in proportion, do	1	[illegible]
Wine, in quart bottles, exceeding $6, do	3	50
Wine, in pint bottles, in proportion, do	1	[illegible]

NOTE.—Duty of 15 per cent. *ad val.* to be charged on the bottles.

	$	Cts.
Printed, lithographed or copper-plate bills, billheads, checks, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, labels of every description, advertising pictures, or pictorial showbills, or cards. For every hundred cards or sheets of	1	[illegible]
Advertising pamphlets per hundred	1	[illegible]

A New-Hampshire man, who is at the gold diggings in Iowa, says that three days' exploration with a spade had enabled him to find "several very small grains of gold, and several tons of exaggeration."

The Fifth was signalized at Wallingford, Conn., by the reception, from the State of Georgia, of the original tomb-stone of the Hon. Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

JUDGE CULVER AND THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WILLIAMSBURG.

His Review of the [Action] of the Church Majority and Refutation of the Charges Preferred Against Him.

HE IS VINDICATED BY A MUTUAL COUNCIL.

The Mutual Council called by Erastus D. Culver, City Judge of Brooklyn, to review the ex parte proceedings of the First Baptist Church in Williamsburg, of which he is, or rather was, a member,—having been expelled from membership in that association on certain charges which have already become notorious,—met Wednesday afternoon at Trenor's Academy in South Eighth-street, near Fourth, Williamsburg. Among those present in response to the invitation addressed to different churches, were Ex-Governor (now Judge) Briggs, of Massachusetts; Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont; Judge Baker, of Buffalo; Rev. Mr. Hiscox, of New-York; several other clergymen from this and the sister cities, and a large number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Mary C. Brown and Mrs. Hinck, the females with whom the alleged improprieties charged on the Judge were committed. The Judge's wife and daughter occupied one of the front seats.

During the address of Judge Culver, Mrs. Brown wept copiously, and was at last obliged to retire to one of the back windows for air. She is a respectable-looking woman, of say 45 years, at least, of sober carriage, and not especially attractive in feature, though certainly not remarkably homely. The Judge himself was at times very much affected, and on one occasion even was obliged to pause for several minutes so as to permit his emotion to pass over. The ladies exhibited much sympathy with his distress and failed to repress their tears.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, Judge Baker, of Buffalo, rose and moved that Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, be appointed temporarily to the chair, in order that the number of Churches represented might be ascertained, and that the Council might be properly organized; carried unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Remington was chosen Secretary.

The Churches to whom invitations were sent, were then called, and were found to be represented as follows:

Stanton street Church, New-York—The Rev. Dr. [illegible] Hiscox, J. F. Zebley.
North Bergen, N. Y.—The Rev. D. Dunbar.
Tabernacle—None.
Bedford-avenue—The Rev. S. Remington and J. W. Payne, Esq.
Mission Church, E. D.—Mark Hull.
First Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie—The Rev. H. [illegible] Guild.
Central Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie—Deacon Wm. West.
Nyack—The Rev. John P. Burr.
First Albany, Albany—Wm. Richardson.
Pearl-street, Albany—None.
Niagara-square, Buffalo—Judge A. L. Baker.
Pittsfield, Mass.—Judge G. N. Briggs.
Danbury, Conn.—The Rev. L. D. Gowan, Thos. J. Van Zandt.
Norwalk, Conn.—None.
Bottskill, N. Y.—Calvin Fenton.
Whitehall, N. Y.—W. W. Cook.
Cambridge, N. Y.—None.
Cavendish, Vt.—Governor Ryland Fletcher.

This made in all 17 delegates representing 14 out of the 18 churches addressed.

The Council then proceeded to a permanent organization, Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont, being chosen President, and Rev. Mr. Remington Secretary.

On the suggestion of Judge Culver as to the propriety of appointing an assistant Clerk, Brother Baker, of Buffalo, was unanimously elected to that office.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New-York.

On the suggestion of Judge Briggs, Judge Culver read the letter he had addressed to the churches asking a mutual council on the ground of his feeling aggrieved by the action and decision of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg. Appended to this was a communication signed by 61 protesting members of the same church virtually concurring in Judge Culver's invitation. The Rev. Dr. Hiscox then moved that Church members present, but not in pursuance of the invitation, be invited to join in the deliberations of the Council, but without the right to vote. Carried.

A country member moved that the same privilege be extended to the Sisters present. Carried, nem. con.

Judge Baker asked whether the Church to which Judge Culver belonged had been invited also?

Judge Culver read a communication which he had addressed to the Church, asking that the Clerk might be directed to furnish copies of all the proceedings in his case and that of Mrs. Brown, together with a copy of the report submitted to the Church and all the evidence. The original of this communication was presented to the Church on the 22d June, 1858, and motion was made that the request be granted, which was refused.

At the same time he sent them another communication (which he read) *inviting the Church to be present by a Committee* at the meeting of the council *to vindicate and sustain their action in the premises*, which was also refused.

The Judge, not having a copy of the record, was unable to give documentary proof of the truth of these statements as to the rejection of his requests and invitations, but called on Brother Allen, one of the members, who was present at the Church meeting at which these requests were made, to state whether he represented the facts correctly.

Brother Allen indorsed his statements in every particular, and further affirmed that Judge Culver informed them that he would call a council, of which he gave them due notice.

Governor Briggs moved that the Chairman extend the invitation to the pastor and officers of the Church and such members of the majority as were now present, asking them to take such part in the proceedings and deliberations as their judgment and sense of duty should dictate.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Judge Culver proceeded to say it had been asserted that the reason why the Church had withheld the record was the fear of a prosecution for libel, for, although he had called for it, yet there were others implicated who, if the record were given up to him, might enter a libel suit on the ground that they had not joined in that call. To meet that contingency, he prepared and sent to the Church a request for the record, signed by all the parties implicated in it and in the report of the Committee.

That the Church also refused, on the new ground that all the persons making that application were not members of the Church. The motion was made at a Church meeting to grant the request, and the Church refused.

Brother Wells, being appealed to, confirmed this statement, and added that he had been insulted by one of the members, and called disorderly by the Pastor for presenting the motion.

Judge Culver then said that if the Council deemed they had jurisdiction in the matter, he was ready to present the case in the best form he could, under the circumstances.

The Chairman—No objection being offered, you will proceed, Sir.

Judge Culver—If the Moderator please, we have called this Council to review the action of the Church to which we belonged as members—not to review it directly as a Court of Appeal, but to review it in the light of advice from the sister Churches. We are asking you to review the action of the Church in its Church capacity; for we feel aggrieved by that action, and, in order to present it in as clear a shape as possible, I have endeavored to condense the case to the utmost of my power. Bearing in mind that I am the accused party, and was so before the Church, and that neither I nor this sister, a poor widow woman, who had no one to represent her, were allowed by the Church to meet our accusers, face to face, when they were being examined against us, and question them in our own behalf, it is very embarrassing to me to present the case to you, for I have all the way through to speak in relation to myself, and nothing can be more true than that the man who pleads his own case has a fool for his client. We complain that this Church has acted in a way that has been irregular in the procedure, wrong on the merits, and dictated by causes and motives that cannot be approved. First, as to the course of procedure. The first notice I ever had from the Church in an official capacity, was a letter received 19th January, 1858, written by Mr. John Westervelt, and stating that he and Mr. J. A. Story, having been appointed by the deacons of the First Baptist Church to investigate the charges made by one of the members against me, they wished an interview with me, and proposed that I should meet them on the following Thursday at 7½ o'clock.

To that letter, the Judge continued, he sent a reply the same day, stating he knew no reason why that evening would not answer as well as any other,—and requested, in the meantime, to be furnished with a written copy of the charges, the names of the members making them, and the witnesses supporting them, as soon as Wednesday evening—(the letter being written on Tuesday.)

Next day—viz. on the 20th—he received another letter, signed by Deacons Westervelt and Story, saying that they could not find anything in their rules of order or discipline requiring them to furnish him with a copy of the charges against him, the names of the members making them, and of witnesses supporting them; and stating further, that, as members of the Church, they must decline having any other person present. Not knowing exactly what they meant about having nobody but church members present, he took with him Brother West, a member of the Church, as a friend and adviser, and Brother Moore, another member, and who was, in his estimation, an important witness in regard to what he supposed to be the charges against him. No sooner did they make their appearance before the Committee than these brethren were each requested immediately to leave—their presence would not be tolerated for an instant. He then presented to the Committee the following preliminary objections:

1. He objects to the manner of appointing the Committee, that the Deacons have no such authority.
2. He objects to the refusal of the Committee to furnish him with copy of the charges, name of complainant and witnesses.
3. He objects that the Gospel steps have not been taken in the matter; the member making the charges not having first seen, informed, or labored with, the alleged offender.

Subject to the foregoing preliminary objections, he then asks of said Westervelt and Story:

1. A copy of the vote, or resolution, appointing them such Committee.
2. *He renews his request for a copy of the specific charges*, the name of the member making them, and the authority on which they are made.
3. He objects to the admission or use of any hearsay evidence, or any testimony, in the taking of which he has not had an opportunity to participate.

On that no action whatever was taken; there was not even a motion made in regard to it. He then asked the Committee for the substance of their charges. Of what transpired subsequent to that he could offer no other evidence to the Council save the minutes he had taken at the time. (These minutes he read.) It appeared from them that the charge was said to be that he had visited houses at improper hours, to wit, Mrs. Brown's, in South Third-street, and Mrs. Hinck's, in South Sixth-street. Then he called upon the Committee to know what the circumstances were; they said they did not want them then to be known. As to Mrs. Hinck, he utterly denied to them that he was ever in her house more than three or four times when she lived in South Sixth-street, and then only on legal affairs of hers which he then had in charge, and that he never was in her house at so late an hour as was alleged against him. Having denied the charge, he renewed his call for the proofs and the names of the witnesses. In relation to the other lady, the general charge was that he had visited her at a late and improper hour. There was no evidence furnished and no name given. All that was said was that a certain Judge, not named, was seen to go out of her house at a late hour. Having again called for the proof and the names of the witnesses, he left. Mr. Westervelt said to him at that time there would be no further action in the matter until he notified them. There was no further action taken in the matter until the church meeting of the 28th of January. As he could get no copy of the charges or the names of witnesses through this course, and as the city was filled with rumors, he felt it his duty to go to the church meeting, and, in order that there might be no mistake about it, he submitted a written request that a Committee be appointed by the Church to investigate the charges, and report thereon to the Church; and that such Committee be directly under the authority of the Church, and that they be required to notify the accused of the time of taking any testimony; and that he be permitted to be present and examine the witnesses; and that he be furnished beforehand with a copy of the charges against him. In connection with that he read the record of the Church, which he had obtained through the intervention of a Court of law. The first entry represented him as making a speech of half an hour's duration, wherein he threatened the deacons with a prosecution. That was changed, and in its stead was one representing him as presenting to the Church, with the request that it might be placed upon file, a written protest against the action of the deacons, which, on motion, was laid on the table. The Church approved of that record, although the fact was that he entered no protest against the action of the two deacons. When that was laid on the table he handed another request to the effect that, as the committee had declined to give him the names of the witnesses, he respectfully asked to be furnished with their names, to be allowed to cross-examine them, and to produce counter testimony. That he regarded as a matter of right, and even craved as a favor. It was not granted. One of the deacons, prepared for the occasion, sprung an adjournment to cut it off. The moderator said the motion to adjourn had precedence of all others. He (the Judge) declared that he would regard the adjournment as a negative on his request, and in that way it was killed off. When they came to take up their record for the next month there was not a word found in it in relation to this last request. Matters remained in that way from the 20th of January to the 15th of February. On that day about 7½ in the evening, he found a letter from Mr. Westervelt tucked under his door, requesting to see him at his (Mr. W.'s) house at 7 o'clock in the hope that they might arrive at some satisfactory arrangement as to the witnesses in the case. He went and saw Mr. Story and Mr. Westervelt, who wanted him to go with them up town but would not name any person or place, to hear evidence as to the charges in relation to Mrs. Brown. He said it was impossible to go that evening as he had an engagement at the meeting of the Industrial School and was going to Albany next morning on a fixed engagement, but wanted them to appoint some other evening. In that conversation he requested them to allow a Commissioner to be present to take the testimony; they refused, but said he might bring brother Valentine with him. It was then agreed that the matter should stand over till Friday evening, after his return from Albany, when Mrs. Brown was also to have the right to be present at the examination. After his return from Albany, he found a letter from brother Westervelt, dated Feb. 18, in which he stated that he had seen the witnesses, and laid his (Judge C.'s) proposal before them to meet at his (Mr. W.'s) house, and they refused to come, unless he met the terms on which they had agreed when he last saw them (the Committee.) Here occurred a transaction, which he was sorry to allude to, but he must, as it was part of the narrative. On the 19th of February he called at Mr. Westervelt's house after sundown. Mr. Westervelt came to the door. He (the Judge) asked if the Committee were goingt to take that testimony *to-night, as they had proposed*. Mr. Westervelt said: "No, the witnesses don't expect us; they won't comply with your terms." "What terms?" he asked. "Why, taking it down, and signing and swearing to it," was the reply. "Well," said he, *(the Judge) "we shall go and take down the statement*, and ask them to sign it, and swear to it, and if they don't, it is not my fault." "No," said Westervelt, "there is no appointment if you do not comply with the terms agreed on, we cannot go." "What are your terms?" asked he, (Judge C.) "Well," said Mr. Westervelt, "to go up and talk the matter over, and if you can explain and clear it up, so much the better." He (Judge C.) then said: "You will drive me at last into taking the witnesses and you into a law suit; your conduct is niggardly and tyrannical." Westervelt said, "I won't be insulted in my own house," and slammed the door in his (Judge C.'s) face. The Judge then went to his office and wrote to the Committee, stating that whenever any statement or testimony was to be taken in reference to his case, he should insist on the right of having such friend or friends in the Church as he might think proper, on having the statements of the witnesses taken down in writing, and that the witnesses should be asked to sign them, and in the event of their refusal, that the testimony should be taken subject to that exception. Having heard that one of the persons who said something against him was Mr. Dykeman, he (the Judge) was desirous of seeing him. On the 22d, which was the following Monday, he met a man whom he did not ever know before, but whom he thought from his grave looks to be Mr. Robert Dykeman. He asked him, and he said he was Mr. Robert Dykeman, and added: "Judge, I do not know anything against you, in the world, myself." He (the Judge) asked him if he might go and see his wife in his presence? At first he seemed reasonable, but at length refused. Then he asked him if he would consent that evening that Brown should go up, and that he (Judge C.) should go and hear the statement? He (Dykeman) said he would. He had heard, then, through a friend of Mrs. Brown, that on Saturday night the Committee had called on her and told her that on Monday night they would call for her, and she should go with them to hear some witnesses, but they would not tell who or where it was; she was then told by the Committee that she could be present and take along a friend; but that the accused (meaning Judge C.) could not be present. On Monday night, accordingly, he went to Dykeman's; one of the Committee objected, but not very strongly, and he (Judge C.) went in, being there by permission of the man of the house against the interdiction of the Committee. They heard the statements there made; what they were he would give afterwards.

On the 23d of February a church meeting was held, at which this Committee, who had given him no opportunity of hearing any testimony, or presenting any, made their report to the Church. The first draft was made by the Clerk, but either Brother Story or Dr. Baker drafted a stronger one, and it stood recorded "that Judge Culver had been in the habit of paying, and Mary C. Brown of receiving, visits at untimely hours."

There stood the fact recorded against him. They had gone and interwoven with the record a meeting, said to have taken place by the deacons more than two months before, which was assembled without authority of the Church, and without his having had any opportunity of a trial. The Church refused to amend that record. On the 23d of February this other Committee was appointed to go on and investigate the charges; and here he came to another branch of the subject. He had now got a Committee specifically appointed to investigate the charge against him of paying and against Mrs. Brown for receiving visits at untimely hours. On that Committee the Moderator, to do him justice, appointed Mr. Wells, a friend of the accused. He (the Judge) sent them a letter asking them to give him two days' notice of their meetings, to complete their evidence before requiring him to put in his, stating that he should give them similar notice, and requesting that no testimony be taken on either side in the absence of the other party. To that the Chairman responded, answering no specific query, simply stating that they meant to conduct the investigation in their own way, but would afford the accused every *opportunity of exculpating himself. In direct contradiction* to this promise they went on to take evidence behind his back and without giving him any notice, whereupon brother Wells stated to the Committee and the Church that it was not right, and *if they continued it he would resign*. They did continue it, and he resigned. On the 23d of March the record was read, declaring that Judge Culver had been found guilty. Every effort had been made to injure his case by arraigning him as against the pastor, by introducing topics in relation to his (Judge C.'s) views of a sermon by Dr. Baker on Slavery. One of the members said, "Oh, Brother Culver talks about Slavery, but when did you ever hear him pray for the Slave?" To which he replied, "You never asked me to pray, and if you did, what would be the use, when you know I would not pray as you wanted me to?" The Church approved of this record. Brother Wells protested against it. He (Judge C.) asked for a copy of it. They refused it, and would not hear him. Next morning the sun was not an hour above the tops of the mountains before he sued out a writ from the Supreme Court, obtained the records, and had them copied. Afterwards, in reply to a letter from him, the Committee wrote to say that they would give him an opportunity of seeing such witnesses as would not *object to meeting him. They sent a similar letter* to Mrs. Brown, but refused to let her bring any friend with her. In his reply to this letter he suggested that, as a matter of caution, the Committee had better provide themselves with a pair of blinders as a hoodwink and wadding to stuff the ears, lest the voices of the witnesses should be heard. When Brother Knight, the Chairman, read this, he flew into a passion, declared he would not be insulted and refused to accompany them. He (the Judge) asked the brother how he had been insulted. The brother misread the passage: "Lest the voice of your witnesses should be heard," as if written "Lest the voice of your mistresses should be heard"—which was received with a burst of laughter from the rest of the Committee. They then went to Dyckman's, and got there a little after 8 o'clock. They found the house quite dark. They rapped; after some time Mrs. Dyckman put her head out of the second story window. She said they could not get in as all the family had gone to bed. She was asked when she could see her visitors, and at last agreed to name Saturday evening. She held a conversation with him, (Judge C.,) she told him that she would see her son Asa, who was also a witness in the case, and have him there on Saturday. Just as they were going away, she said: "This is the Baptist Committee, I suppose." "Yes," said he; "Mrs. Dyckman, don't you know who it is that's talking to you?" (The council would bear in mind that this was the woman who knew his voice through a brick wall and down a long passage way one winter night.) "Don't you know who is talking to you?" he said. "No," said she, "I don't." "Don't you know whose voice it is?" he asked. "No," was the reply. "Why," said he, "it is Judge Culver's." She hauled in her head quicker than ever any mud-turtle did. On Saturday night, after getting through with his Court business, and taking a hasty cup of tea, he hurried up to Mrs. Dyckman's, according to appointment, but met the Committee on their way back, and were told by them that she said she would never see them. There that matter broke off. On the 7th of May he wrote to the Committee asking whether they were through and had taken all the testimony in his presence which they expected to take; and, if so, asking for a copy of the testimony, and stating that he had some twenty or twenty-five witnesses to examine in his defence. To this the Chairman replied, that so far as their duties extended in the matter, they were satisfied, unless something else should come to their knowledge of which they were now ignorant, that they would be ready at any time that might be agreed upon to present their report to the Church; that as to going to see or hear twenty or twenty-five witnesses they would do no such thing; that they felt perfectly justified in taking the course they had, leaving it to others to decide whether it was legal, ecclesiastical, or in conformity with Baptist usages; that they would not furnish a copy of the testimony taken behind the back of the accused, and that all further correspondence with him was closed. He (Judge C.) wrote another letter asking specifically for a copy of the report; that was never acknowledged. Now, we had traveled down almost to the time when this report was made. That was on the 3d of June. He applied to the previous meeting in very respectful terms for a copy of the testimony. Deacon McCutcheon got up and begged the brethren to be cautious; Judge Culver looked very bland, but there was harm concealed behind it; as to this request, he would rather be inclined himself, indeed he thought it would be as well, to let Judge Culver get a copy of the testimony. He had hardly made that careful and guarded suggestion, when there came from the Chair a frown that withered even McCutcheon down. "Let the Committee make their report; it comes in that way." He had hardly got the words out of his mouth before the man Friday, over the way, got up and moved an adjournment. That man's name was Wm. B. Hurd, a dentist of their city, whom he (the Judge) afterwards told that if he would emigrate to the borders of Missouri, he would pay the expenses of his transportation. The motion to adjourn was carried, and the meeting was adjourned, as the Moderator declared, with benediction.

We now come down to the last meeting—the exclusion meeting—on the 3d of June. He spoke of it with great regret; it was the most strange exhibition he ever saw in his life. As the meeting opened, and just before the reading of the report was commenced, he desired to preserve his rights on one matter, and that was a preliminary one. He rose and stated that the objection he rose to make was but preliminary, and would take but a moment. He objected, then, first, to any *ex parte* evidence; second, to any evidence that was mere hearsay; third, to any testimony not in writing, unless given by a member of that Church, or of some Church of the same faith and order. When he rose, he had only made the first objection when he was met by a call to order, and the Chair put him down. He insisted then that he should be allowed to state his objections and started to name his second objection, when he was again called to order. He objected when the report was about to be offered, but was ruled down and ordered to take his seat three or four times. He would admit he was not as obedient as some would be. At last they resorted to the usual argument—an argument, he was sorry to say, sometimes used in Churches—the argument of the heels. They stamped him down. His objections were not noticed. The report was read by the Chairman. He followed it by a speech, and that speech by a motion to exclude Judge Culver, and withdraw from him the hand of fellowship. He (Judge Culver) said to the brethren he wanted time to see the report. It was refused. Then several motions were made, and, among the rest, he believed Brother Valentine moved that Judge Culver have until Monday night to meet this report. That motion was voted down also. He, (Judge C.,) then got up, and very likely took them a little by surprise. He read the evidence which he had taken. It was all verified, and in proper shape. Almost every witness he presented was a professor of religion, and those who had made it were willing to stand by it everywhere. It was then 1 o'clock at night; he was very much fatigued and asked, as a personal favor, that the meeting be adjourned to any night they might choose to name, so as to give him a chance. A motion made to that effect shared the same fate as the rest. Never having had the report in his hands, he was obliged at *that hour of the night to sum up his case, on what* he could catch of the report by ear. When he *had concluded, and after 2¼ o'clock, a motion* was made for the previous question. It was declared *carried, and he was excluded by a vote of 32 to 60.* Mrs. Brown's friends made an earnest appeal in her behalf. He, himself, spoke for her. "If you kill me," he said, "do not kill her; I know her to be innocent. Spare her out of respect for her friends and family. Don't crush a woman." That made a little impression on them. One brother asked, can there be evidence to convict this woman of adultery, for it is that really, with which she is charged? "Oh," said the Pastor, "you will understand, brethren, she is not charged with such an offence as that; it is a simple impropriety." On a true count, the vote in her case stood 39 to 48. She was almost acquitted. At this time there were not probably more than 150 persons in the meeting, and a great many did not vote at all. The minority were allowed to depart before the final vote was taken. The members of the majority were detained by persons stationed at the door.

Mr. Waterbury—And I saw Deacon McCutcheon come out, put his arms round the neck of a member who was going away, and say: "Brother, we have just such a number of votes, and you must not leave, or we shall not have a majority."

Mr. Culver resumed: He then asked, he said, for a mutual council, which was also refused. He now came to the second great branch of the case, and that was as to the merits, as appeared from the evidence. Whilst the report was being read, he took notes of it as fast as he could write, and it was from these notes he would give the substance of it. This document stated that the Committee had availed themselves of the labors of Messrs. Westervelt and Story, the former Committee, and then proceeded to give a brief summary of the evidence. It gave, first, the testimony of Mr. Dyckman, which, in substance, was that when he lived in Mrs. Brown's house—(four years and four months ago, as had been proved)—he was waked up one night—he could not recollect exactly at what hour—heard somebody go down the back steps leading from Mrs. Brown's rooms, and say: "Good night;" and that he recognized Judge Culver's voice, because he had seen him, once, some year or so before.

Mr. Richardson—That was the family that went to bed at 8 o'clock.

Judge Culver—Yes, Sir.

Mrs. Dyckman said that Culver was in the constant practice of visiting there, and she said that this particular night Mr. Dyckman alluded to, was Sunday night; that he staid three or four hours, and that she opened the door to let him in at 9 o'clock.

Her son Asa, testified that he had known Culver to be there as late as 1 or 2 o'clock, and that he had known Mrs. Brown to lock up her children in a cold room while Culver was there, and that he had spoken of her cruelty in doing so. Mrs. Sibbery said she went home one night with *Cornelia Dyckman* and met Judge Culver and Mrs. Brown coming home; which was explained to be an occasion on which they had either been to see an important witness who worked in the shop in which her husband was killed, or a tenant with whom she had some business transactions. The Committee then said they could produce several other witnesses or charges, but deemed they had enough, and referred also to what had been remarked by some one, of what a man named Chas. Culver said. That was about all the evidence given in in the report of the Committee, with the exception of the statement of an Irishman named Ryan, regarding this lady in South Sixth-street.

The Committee then read two anonymous letters threatening the deacons and those identified with this prosecution, for the purpose of injuring him. Of the authorship of these letters he had no knowledge whatever. They charged that *Deacon Westervelt* had made the acquaintance of a widow and shaved his own note at 24 per cent.; that Deacon Story had been an Episcopalian tract peddler and an open Communion Baptist, and that he had been intimate with a widow since this charge was made against him (Judge C.;) that Deacon Freeman had got into trouble with his own servant girl, and had been sent by Culver to Judge Jacobs; that Deacon McCutcheon had got up a faction in the Mulberry-street Church, gone to another, and almost broken the heart of old Father Maclay, and that he had intrigued Brother Mason away, and managed *things generally in that way.*

In answer to these charges each of the Deacons had to get up and make an explanation, which, alone, consumed an hour of his (the Judge's) valuable time. Deacon Freeman's wife rose to vindicate her husband, and the Deacon himself denied the whole charge, and said he never talked with Judge Jacobs at all on the subject, but, when met by the Judge a few days afterwards, the Judge reminded him of the circumstance, and he was obliged to admit it.

Judge Culver then read the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Dyckman, which had been taken in his presence before the Committee, and which showed, among other things, that at this time there was a misunderstanding between them and Mrs. Brown as to the rent—the Dyckman's occupying the lower portion of the house, and Mrs. Brown, who owned it, residing in the upper.

Of Asa, he said he was a young man of immoral associations, that he kept a porter-house on the corner of Grand-street, and was a very bad boy generally.

He then read the affidavit of Charles A. Arthur, his law partner at the period when the alleged improprieties were committed, who deposed that he boarded with Mr. Culver; that Mr. Culver managed an extensive law business for Mrs. Brown, and that he was a man of great regularity of habit, and never out of his own house on a Sunday night.

Eliza Brown's deposition—she being a colored servant, a member of the Methodist Church, a person of great veracity, and a runaway slave—was substantially to the same effect. Mr. Culver never kept a night-key, and she never knew him to be out on a Sunday night, while she lived in his family, as late as 10, 11, 12, 1, or 2 o'clock.

The statement of Mrs. E. D. Culver was as follows:

I have read or heard read the statements of Mr. Arthur and of my late servant-woman, Eliza Brown, and my recollection as to the matters stated by them is in accordance with their statements. At the time when it is alleged the Dikeman family lived in Mrs. Brown's house Mr. Arthur boarded, and Eliza Brown lived with us; and, during that time, I am confident my husband, unless out of town all night, was never out at any such hours as 12, 1 or 2 o'clock. He could not have been out at any such hours, especially of a Sunday night, without being let in on his return, and without its being known and conversed about in the family, and especially without my knowing it when he came to bed, nor without my suspicions being aroused. The thing was impossible. And I solemnly aver that I know of no such absence, or of his coming home at any such unusual hours or of any conversation in the family to that effect, nor were my suspicions awakened in the least by any such occurrence. Had my husband been out or returned at any such hours, especially of a Sunday night, as 12, 1 or 2 o'clock, it would have aroused my suspicions, and led me at once to a searching inquiry for the cause. He knows, as I know full well, he could not and would not have escaped a most thorough overhauling. But there was none, for the reason that there existed no occasion for any.

On the other hand, at the time spoken of, he was regular in his hours, and especially on Sunday evenings, as we all were. Our girl was regular in her hours, in her return from her own meeting Sunday evenings. I had charge of the doors and the house, and to me it is incredible that my husband could have been out and it not have been known and talked of in the family.

At the time spoken of, he was not holding the office he now holds, but returned from his office, in New-York, about dark. His business calls were very numerous and annoying, from 6 to 8, or 8½ in the evening, and it was after that that he found any time to make his own calls.

In relation to these charges against my husband, it is due to myself and to him to say, that I have, from the outset, disbelieved them. I have, on all proper occasions, always expressed, and still express, that disbelief. I had no occasion at the time to believe them true, nor have I since had any.

That he has been as faithful and punctual in the discharge of all his religious duties as he should have been, I do not, nor does he, pretend. It would have given me great joy to have seen him more faithful and more humble and devoted.

* * * * *

I have carefully read the foregoing and affirm it true.
CAROLINE CULVER.

[Affirmation before Commissioner.]

Mr. Zebley—I heard it stated by a member of the Church that Mrs. Culver never heard it read or subscribed to it.

Mrs. Culver—That is my signature, and I have read it over very carefully.

Judge Culver—Most of my local business had to be done between 6 and 8 in the evening, and I could not go to see Mrs. Brown about her cases until after that was over. It was not convenient for her, with six children, to come to see me. My daughter Lucy's affidavit corroborates that of her mother. She regrets that her father didn't take his letter and leave the church when she and her mother did. Is that your signature, my daughter, and did you read this carefully over?

Miss Lucy—Yes, Sir.

Judge Culver then read the testimony of the eldest son of Mrs. Brown, her second son, and a little daughter, all contradicting the Dyckmans' testimony point blank. He also read the depositions of six tenants of Mrs. Brown, covering the period from 1852 till 1856, all testifying that there had been no improper visits received by Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Letitia Cooper swore that Mrs. Dyckman had a reputation for "lying" or "tattling;" that she used to have a quarrel with everybody she lived with. She had often known her to come to see her mother in her night-dress to talk about the neighbors. Mr. Nichols, Com. of Deeds, corroborated Mr. Culver's statement as to the occurrences of the visit to the Dyckmans', and gave Mrs. Dyckman an indifferent character as to veracity. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, the City missionary, testified of her that when her feelings were excited she would lose her religion.

In regard to Charles Culver, a cousin of Mrs. Brown, the Judge said he regarded him as the originator of these scandalous rumors. He was a boarder with her for a considerable period, but, on finding out the worthlessness of his character, she ordered him to leave. He refused, and insulted her. She sent for a Policeman and had him committed to prison. On his release, he went about among several families, uttered the falsest reproaches against her, made her character as black as falsehood could make, and vilified his own still more. He (Judge Culver) went, accompanied by Mr. Jacobs, and having found where Charles Culver was, they applied to him for a statement. That statement he readily made and swore to. It set forth that he had known Judge Culver about a year, was acquainted with the Judge while boarding at Mrs. Brown's, in South Third-street; always stopped in the house; never spent a night away to his knowledge during the time he remained there as a boarder; Judge Culver called in the evening to see Mrs. Brown perhaps twenty times in the whole year; he always left before he (deponent) went to bed; did not think he was ever there after 10 o'clock; he always appeared to come on business; never saw any improper conduct between Mrs. Brown and him, or anything that betokened any criminality between them; know nothing against any other man in connection with Mrs. B.; have been waited on by Mr. Westervelt, who has questioned me if I knew anything about Judge Culver; he seemed very anxious to learn something about Judge Culver; he asked me to call at his house in Williamsburgh; called and saw Story there; Mr. Westervelt said he knew enough about Mrs. Brown, *but they wanted to get something against Culver.*

That statement, the Judge proceeded, was dated *the 18th of January.*

From the day the Committee learned Chas. Culver was tacked down as a witness, they determined never to let him (the Judge) have an opportunity to meet the evidence they might bring against him. It was *even said that he had bribed Culver, or procured him* in some improper manner to make this statement. In answer to that he would offer the following statement of Judge Jacobs:

On the 18th day of January last I accompanied Judge Culver to the steamer *St. Louis*, then lying in the East River, for the purpose of seeing one Charles Culver, who (as we had learned that forenoon) was in charge of that vessel.

After some preliminary conversation, of no importance, Judge Culver stated to Charles Culver, that he had come to see him in consequence of some injurious reports, seriously affecting his character which he had heard had been circulated by Charles Culver.

Charles Culver affected some surprise, saying that he did not know anything which he had said, or could say, against Judge Culver, and asked "what the reports were?"

Judge Culver then recapitulated the various charges, as to his visits to and improper intimacy with Mrs. Brown, &c., which he had understood had been made by him, (Charles Culver;) all of which Charles Culver most positively denied having made or circulated; saying, that several persons had asked him as to what he knew against Judge Culver, but that he had never said anything against him, as he knew nothing, &c.

Up to this time I had been silent, having taken from my pocket a small memorandum-book, from which I tore a leaf, about 3 by 3 inches, on which I attempted to make a brief minute of these denials for my own satisfaction, and to enable me to remember his exact language. Seeing me thus employed, he inquired if we (or I) wished any paper? On my replying affirmatively, he brought from the cabin (we being in the Steward's room) some paper and handed it to me. It then, for the first time, occurred to me to reduce his entire statement to writing, and have him to subscribe to the same, and asked if he had any ink aboard? when he at once brought some from the cabin, and arranged for me a temporary desk.

I then remarked, that I had also heard these reports—that Judge Culver and Mrs. Brown were my personal friends, for whose reputation I felt some regard—that I had been much surprised to hear him so emphatically disavow those charges, as I had reason to believe he had made them, &c.

He again denied having done so; when I said that, although I had not come there with any such intention, yet I should like to reduce his statements to writing if he had no objections.

He hesitated somewhat, and asked what I wished such a statement for, and to what use I intended to put it; to which I replied, that I thought he ought to make such a statement, in justice to those whose characters had suffered by the reports, as well as to himself, and that the paper would be used to protect their reputation, and to silence any further attacks upon them which might be predicated upon what he was charged with having reported. He then consented, and I proceeded to write his statements as he made them, in answer to the questions put to him, mainly by myself, and in doing so, I used his own language almost *verbatim*, there being, I think, but one word (but of the same meaning) which I substituted for his own expression. Judge Culver also asked a few questions, and said he wished him to state fully and unreservedly all that he knew or had said concerning him to a certain Committee or any one else. He made his statement deliberately and freely. I read aloud each sentence as I wrote it, and when concluded, I read it all over to him carefully, and asked him to make whatever correction, addition or explanation which he wished; he did so, and when he pronounced it all right, I asked him to sign it, which he did.

I then said, as I was a Commissioner of Deeds, I would like to have him make oath to the truth of the document, to which he also consented without any persuasion, and I administered the usual oath to him, in which he solemnly swore that the statement then and there signed by him, was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, "So help him God." I appended the *Jurat*, and we left him.

I deem it proper to say that we did not go there with any intention or expectation of getting any such statement from him, and nothing of the kind had been spoken of between Judge Culver and myself. During the entire interview no threats, promises, or bribes, or anything approaching thereto, were made use of by either of us, nor did I infer from the appearance of the parties at any time, or from any of the conversation that anything of the kind was thought of, or that they had previously met and conversed on the subject, as has been intimated to myself and others.

In February last, soon after Mrs. Brown had returned home, she called upon me, and requested me to go with her to see Mrs. Dikeman in reference to similar stories, which it was generally understood had been told about her and Judge Culver by Mrs. Dikeman. I would have *preferred not going, as I feared my motives in so doing* would be misunderstood and misrepresented, but Mrs. Brown was a friend whom I had always esteemed as a Christian woman, and I could not refuse to assist her thus much, while struggling almost single handed in defending her character.

We went to Mrs. Dikeman's on the afternoon of a very stormy day, the snow falling heavily. At the door we learned from a lad of some 14 years that Mr. and Mrs. Dikeman were both at home, down stairs. We were shown into the parlor, while the boy went down to announce us, and in the course of a few minutes we were joined by Mr. Dikeman, who also told us that Mrs. Dikeman was in, and asked us down to the basement,—there we waited nearly half an hour, expecting the appearance of Mrs. Dikeman, I meanwhile conversing with Mr. Dikeman on ordinary topics, we having been long acquainted. We were then told that Mrs. Dikeman had just run in next door to see a sick neighbor, but would soon return, and after waiting another half hour I ventured to suggest that Mrs. Dikeman should be informed [illegible] The boy accordingly went [illegible] second street to visit her daughter, and would not return, as she did not intend to see Mrs. Brown. I expressed my regret [illegible] all, as to the object of the visit, to which Mr. Dikeman again said it made no difference [illegible] interview with Mrs. Brown; that all she had heard about Mrs. Brown [illegible] would be told to the Church Committee. Mrs. Brown spoke of the treatment she had received [illegible] the peculiarly defenceless position she occupied [illegible] by accusers, and submitted whether it was just that Mrs. Dikeman should make [illegible] charges affecting her character, and then refuse to give her an interview. Mr. Dikeman replied he was not aware that Mrs. Dikeman had said anything against Mrs. Brown's character; that he certainly knew nothing against her, and for the future he would not consent to any more interviews between Mrs. Dikeman and the Committee, unless Mrs. Brown was present, and we left the house.

Such is substantially a correct account of the two interviews above described, beyond which I have not been connected with any of the matters concerning Judge Culver and Mrs. Brown. I make this statement in justice to all parties concerned, as well as to myself individually.

I certainly do not wish to intrude my opinions on this subject on any person, or body of persons, but knowing somewhat of the character and general reputation of the persons generally understood as being important witnesses in the case of Judge C. and Mrs. Brown, I trust I may be pardoned for briefly referring to them.

Of Charles Culver little need be said; however true in some respects his affidavit made before me may be, he certainly committed a terrible moral perjury, in revealing that he had never made any such charges against Judge C.

Again, I have been recently informed by a respectable gentleman, residing here, that Charles Culver is his relative, whom he has known well as a worthless, dishonest fellow, whose oath ought not to be regarded with credit. He also assured me that he had made a similar declaration to one of the Church Committee.

I have nothing to say regarding Mrs. Dikeman, except that I have heard her spoken of as a woman of very strong prejudices, under the influences of which she is not as guarded in her language as she should be.

But for her sons, it is only necessary to say, that they have for years been associated with that gang of—worse than idle young men, known to magistrates and police as rowdies, gamblers, &c., who have so long infested a low groggery on Grand-street. One of them, Asa, having been recently a proprietor of the place.

E. JACOBS.

Judge Culver continued—Such, he said, was the testimony he introduced in answer to that offered by the Committee, and, after hearing which, the vote of exclusion was adopted. He should ask this council not only to pronounce in their conclusions and results as to the irregularity of the proceedings, but he would ask them to go a step further, and on the merits to say whether they thought there was a trial, and whether evidence of such a character, and referring to a period so long past, should have any legitimate weight? In regard to the lady in South Sixth street, an Irishman gave a statement, which has been alluded to, but he (the Judge) had the statement of her husband and of herself, (both of whom were here present to speak for themselves,) and of her brother-in-law and sister, proving that he, (the Judge,) at the time alluded to, was her counsel, and that there was no foundation whatever for any charge of the sort preferred.

Here the Judge expressed his desire to have an hour's intermission for tea—it being now 7 o'clock.

It was suggested that if any members of the majority of the Church were now present, the Council should willingly hear them.

No response being made, the proposed intermission occurred.

At 90 minutes or so past the hour prescribed by the adjournment, the Council reassembled and the Moderator took his seat.

Judge Baker, of Buffalo, then moved—Judge Culver being still absent—that one or two members of the First Baptist Church, not implicated in the charges against Judge Culver, be requested to state whether the narrative of the Church proceedings as presented by him was truthful and correct.

This was carried.

Mr. Valentine stated that after Judge Culver's expulsion, he applied for letters of dismissal from that Church, which were granted. He had no personal difficulty with the Church, but left because of his dissatisfaction with the injudicious course pursued by them in this matter. He believed Judge Culver deserved great credit for the fairness and truthfulness and impartiality with which he had presented the whole affair. If he had erred at all, it was in presenting the case as black as it was. The only thing he had to state in addition was that Judge Culver, being harassed by these charges, sometimes indulged in displays of feeling, which, perhaps, did not entirely partake of a Christian spirit, and certainly increased the ill feeling against him.

Brother Wells and Brother Nichols bore similar testimony. Brother Wells stated in reply to a question, that having been appointed a member of the investigating Committee, he resigned because they refused to let the Judge be present at the examination of the witnesses who were called on to testify against him. And further, not a word was said in the minutes as to the cause of Mrs. Brown's expulsion.

Judge Culver, having now entered, proceeded with his argument. He said that the results arrived at by the Church without any inquiry at all, would naturally suggest to the minds of the members of this Council, where was the cause of this extraordinary course of proceeding? What had grieved him through this whole investigation, was the fact that from the start he had to meet the objection urged against him of trying to meet these charges as a lawyer. Deacon McCutcheon told him, in the Church meeting, that his defence was rather that of a lawyer. But when he pressed the deacon to name an instance, the deacon said, "Well, you know, brethren, that Judge Culver insisted on having a copy of the paper-testimony. To which he (the Judge) replied immediately, by citing Crowley, and the dignified and stately discipline of the Presbyterian Church. The fact was that he felt from the start that he was being tried for one thing because of another. The first difficulty he ever had with the officials in this Church occurred in 1853, soon after the death of their lamented Pastor, Dr. Reese. They were bringing Deacon Jacobs to trial for an error of doctrine.

Governor Briggs—I cannot see how that can come into this case. We have nothing to do with their motives. What we have to pass upon is the facts that you present to us; 1. Upon the *fact* whether you *had proper notice, and 2. If you had, whether the* facts presented against you were sufficient to exclude you from our fellowship.

Mr. Richardson thought that the question as to motives might with propriety be gone into to weigh in deciding the question whether or not these charges against Judge Culver were trumped up to get rid of him.

Judge Culver—At one of the meetings a Kansas notice was read which led to great feeling and talk of excluding me.

Governor Briggs—Oh, let us keep Kansas out of this discussion.

A Member—Should we not make as clear a case as we can for the First Baptist Church? It is involved here.

Governor Briggs—We have nothing to do with the moral character or standing of that Church. If you are going to try that Church, I cannot sit with you. If Brother Culver satisfies us, as members of this Council, that the proceedings of that Church against him are not sufficient in our estimation to call on us to withdraw from him the hand of fellowship, we will say so. That is all we can do.

After some further talk on this point,

Mr. Culver said he felt inclined to adopt the suggestion of Brother Briggs, and leave that branch of his subject. He wished, however, to state a fact which he had omitted. When he was contrasting the second statement of Mrs. Dyckman with that made to the first Committee, and showing the discrepancy, Deacon Story got up and said that in the first interview with her, she did not say that she would know Mr. Culver's voice among 500, but he was contradicted point-blank by four other members who did hear her say so, and had it not been for that, Judge Culver's statement would have gone for nothing as against a Deacon's.

In conclusion, he said, that on the testimony, he respectfully submitted the whole case to the Council. He had learned one thing, that a Church is not infallible. He had learned that a collective body will sometimes, like a mad orbit, shoot athwart the spheres. If anybody wants being called back, and doing right, it is a Church. He did not believe, for one, that the individual should be censured, and the Church escape with impunity. He did not ask them to vote to restore him. He did not know but that they would even take him back, if he offered himself. He could say with Napoleon, however, after the burning of Moscow—*Dieu, gardez moi de les Russes!*—God preserve me from the Russians! He had heard that Dr. Baker complained of the annoyance to which he and his family had been subjected on account of this difficulty. He hoped Dr. Baker had learned that other families had suffered besides his.

With some further remarks Mr. Culver submitted the matter to the Council, and resumed his seat.

Mr. Oldring said he belonged to the Baptist Church now, and he had the honor and the blessing to say that he was a poor sinner saved by the grace of God. He was thoroughly grieved at heart, and sorry at the action of this Church to which he was united. He had ten of his family who belonged to that Church, and he had reason to bless God he had four interesting children now in that Church, and he would say now before the whole of this assembly as before God, haply before long to be taken by Jesus Christ into that Heaven of eternal rest, that he had no harm, and no bad wish, and no bad feeling to the First Baptist Church in the City of Williamsburg. He wished her and her minister prosperity and all the happiness they could have, but he believed they had unjustly and wickedly excluded this brother and sister; that they had turned out a poor widow and her children into the world as if she was a complete whore, and that brother—what was he according to their verdict, but a whoremonger?

The Chairman suggested to the brother that many of the Council lived at a great distance out of town, and as they were to leave to-morrow the time left them to dispose of this matter was necessarily brief.

Dr. Hiscox added that those residing at hand both here and in New-York, required some repose, and besides, this whole proceeding reminded them that they must not keep unseasonable hours.

Mr. Oldring yielded the floor.

Gov. Briggs then presented his views of the case very clearly and impressively, and argued that if the facts were as Judge Culver stated them, the Church had violated every principle of constitutional right and justice in their course of proceeding.

The Chairman, on the suggestion of Mr. Richardson, said that if any member of the majority of the Church was present, the Council would be happy to hear him.

Mr. Thos. Gilbert, one of the deacons took the floor, and said he had come here twice and was refused admission.

He was asked by the Chair if he came in his private capacity, or as representing the church?

He said he came as an individual member.

Judge Baker—We are here at the close of the case, at the beginning of which we invited the Church to come in and make this deliberation mutual, and we repeated that invitation. Now, at bed time, one of that Church comes here, not representing the Church, but simply in his individual capacity, and is he to be allowed to occupy our time now in speaking, not for the Church, but for himself?

[illegible] Church, not individuals.

[illegible]

After [illegible] all, save members of the Council, who were in deliberation until [illegible] o'clock, when they submitted unanimously the following resolutions, offered by Governor Briggs:

Resolved, By this *ex parte* Council called by Judge Culver and 61 others, members of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, that by the evidence presented before us by said Culver, there is nothing appearing, in our opinion, against the Christian character of said Culver, or Mrs. Mary C. Brown, that should deter or prevent any other Baptist Church from receiving or holding fellowship with them, [illegible] their expulsion from the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg.

Resolved, That the Hon. Judge Baker, of Buffalo, Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont, and Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, be a Committee to prepare a report of the evidence before, and the proceedings and results of the Council.

RYLAND FLETCHER, Chairman.
S. Remington, Secretary.

The Council then adjourned, *sine die*.

NICARAGUA.

M. Felix Belly to the American People.

New-York, Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

You have given much attention to myself and my proceedings in Central America. You have generously attributed to me an official position which I did not hold, and brilliant prospects inconsistent with my obscurity. I thank you for the generous part here given to the name of a simple journalist, whose only power is his pen. But I owe it to public opinion I should allow no longer to exist errors of judgment which I consider dangerous. You have wished to know the secret of my intervention in Nicaragua. Here is this secret, which is not a secret. I have not feared to communicate it frankly to the Government at Washington; I do not now fear to give it to the American public. The intelligent people of the United States will understand perhaps, in reading this simple exposition, that the ferocious enemy of whom you have so often spoken, may turn out to be a real friend.

I have no official character, nor any mission from the government of the Emperor. It is in my individual character that I presented myself and that I have acted in Central America. It is in my individual character that I was received by the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua; and if you had read attentively the newspapers of the two countries, you would have seen that it was to the writer, and not to the Minister, that were paid the honors and were addressed the manifestations of sympathy of which I was the sole object. You can, therefore, refrain hereafter from charging France with the responsibility of my political character. But you will understand that the word "disavowal," of which the *Union* made use on a recent occasion, is not the proper term. It would have been more exact and more honest for it to have kept itself to what I have just told you, than to attribute to the Government of my country an opinion which it could not have on acts of which that Government then knew nothing.

This first point being conceded, what are, then, these audacious acts out of which you have made me such a terrible reputation? I have believed in the possibility of a magnificent work before which the genius of the United States had recoiled. I solicited, in consequence, the grant of the canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. I took this first step in a great enterprise which will be some day the honor and the fortune of all those who will have been associated in it. I then drew up and caused to be adopted for the carrying out of this enterprise the most liberal charter, least exclusive, the most useful to universal commerce, and, above all, the most advantageous to American interests which could possibly be drawn. This is my entire crime. The political steps which have accompanied this were but preservative measures; and if you had seen, as I have, in what an abyss of desolation Central America has been plunged by the passage of Walker and his bands, you would understand how legitimate, how necessary and how desperate was the appeal made by her Governments to European justice. But you will, perhaps, say this Nicaraguan Canal has been judged impossible, and this being so the Rivas Convention shows other projects, judged impossible. By whom? By private parties interested who needed a pretext to violate their engagements with impunity—not by science, whose masters have not yet been consulted. In America, the country of the "go ahead," they judge that impracticable which has been declared positively practicable by Alexander Humboldt, Michel Chevalier, Napoleon III, and twenty engineers of more or less ability! In what then consist these insuperable difficulties which have so soon converted you to the doctrine of impossibility?—in the difference of the level between the lake and both oceans? But this difference is of but forty metres, and the Caledonian Canal overcomes one of fifty-seven metres in going over less extent. Is it in the insufficiency of the upper reservoir to furnish the necessary volume of water for both slopes? But this upper reservoir is a lake sixty leagues in length by twenty in width, which, even in the dry season, overflows a portion of its banks for want of outlets. It is in the rapids of the San Juan River and the cut on the Pacific side? But these rapids are not even granite; this cut is but six and a half leagues in length; and when your American machines cut through the Alps you are neither logical nor patriotic when you deny to them the power of blasting a few volcanic rocks, and of cutting a passage through a plateau of clay, of sand and of lime.

Concede it then: you have been misinformed on this point, as you have been of my character, and as you have been in the highest degree of the *rôle* played by your filibusters in Central America. The Nicaraguan Canal is a question of machines and of money, and nothing more. The money we do not ask you for; the machines you will furnish. Is this not telling you that you have everything to make in an experiment which costs you nothing, and that it would be worthy of the American Press to associate itself without reserve in favor of a work monumental in itself, which will change the face of the world, and which will more surely serve the cause of liberty and civilization than the burning of Granada and the preparations at Mobile?

For, reflect upon this well: Who will profit by this great maritime highway, which will never overflow, and in which there will be no tempests; which will *do away with Cape Horn, and place New-York* twenty days distant from San Francisco? Is it not the dominant nation of America?—she whose steamers cover both oceans, and who enjoys the inseparable advantage of proximity? Had I been the enemy of your legitimate influence, I might have compensated for this proximity by exceptional rates. I did not think it my duty to consider national rivalry. I thought of the great principles which must govern the future. I openly proclaimed the equality of flags and proclaimed the suppression of monopolies, the lowering of fiscal impediments, and cheap rates of transportation. And in doing this I desired not the animadversion of the United States, but their esteem—not their anger, but their gratitude—for, above all others, the United States will profit by my labors. As for France, which I might have favored beyond measure, what part has she in this distribution? An equal part with England and the United States in the definite settlement of the neutrality of the canal and the right to protect, if the Government accept the enormous French interests which will be there engaged; that is all. And this last clause has only in view the suppression of filibusterism, which you do not suppress; and this clause would become useful did your watchfulness become more sincere.

In conclusion, I have called the world's attention to a vital question. I have prepared an economical maritime revolution, which will be most fruitful for the United States. I have opened to the legitimate influence of your fellow-countrymen new roads, which were thought closed, and to their metallurgic industry unexpected outlets. I came to New-York with the intention of offering to your financiers a fair share in the common work. Was I not right in telling you in the beginning that I was not so much to be feared? I do not know what the future reserves for my projects, but I doubt whether the honest portion of the American people will ever find more impartial auxiliaries than the present guarantees of the Nicaragua Canal. Receive, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

FELIX BELLY.
No. 115 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

Letter from Rarey, the "Great American."

From the Spirit of the South, Nashville.

We have great pleasure in placing before our readers the following "extract of a letter" to Mr. C. W. Farrington, from his uncle, Mr. J. S. Rarey, the celebrated horse tamer, now in England. It has been forwarded to us by Mr. F., with the following P. S. as a guarantee of its genuineness:

P. S.—This extract is verbatim.—C. W. F.

Liverpool, Friday Evening, April 23, 1858.

My Dear Nephew—I wrote you two sheets this morning, but was called away before I had quite finished, and now I have just got through with the day, and had my tea, I will hurry to finish your letter before any one calls. There is no rest for the wicked, and no accomplishment without great labor. I have just had a very hard day, and between the hurrahs, the rush of people, the lecture, the breaking of three very bad horses, (one so as to be shod,) the excitement, and the perfect volley of all manner of questions, I feel very much like leaning back in my chair and taking a quiet snooze.

They tried to bring some horses to-day to defeat me, but they couldn't come it, and I, as usual, came off victorious, amid the loud cheers of a class of about [illegible] hundred scholars.

I wish you could be here just one day to see how enthusiastic the people are. This morning when I stepped into the school and took off my hat, they set up such a cheering and clapping of hands that made everything ring, so animating me, that I was full of eloquence, and addressed them with as much enthusiasm as though I was a second Kossuth. The streets outside of the building were crowded, and when I rode out on the back of a vicious stallion that no man had been able to mount for three years, they too set up a loud hurrah for the *great American* that they think I am. They don't know that I am nobody but your Uncle Jack, that used to break horses in the little town of Groveport.

Well, the name *American* sounds well, and I think I would be justifiable in being proud of the name, if I am not of myself. I wouldn't like to be called the great Frenchman, or the great Englishman. Nothing carries with it so much music as the name of American, etc., etc.

As ever, your friend and uncle, J. S. RAREY.

Personal.

Sir John Crampton was presented at an audience on the 21st ult., by the Earl of Malmesbury, to take leave as her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg.

M. Biot, the venerable French savant, is about to publish at Paris [illegible] his literary and scientific labors, under the title of *Mélanges Scientifiques et Littéraires.*

Mr. Philip James Bailey, the author of *Festus*, announces, through Messrs. Chapman & Hall, a new poem, entitled "The Age: Politics, Poetry and Criticism—a colloquial satire."

Prof. Francis Bowen, of Harvard University, and Dr. Bootchon, an eminent French physician who has been making a tour through this country, have sailed for Europe.

FROM KANSAS.

Trial of General James H. Lane for the Murder of [illegible] Jenkins.

TENTH DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Friday, June 25, 1858.

Mrs. Ann Jenkins (widow of the deceased)—I was standing by the north window of my house when my husband was killed; I could see the premises where he fell; saw the firing and heard the reports; I saw but two shots; I saw my husband fall; if there were more I could not have seen them, as I left immediately; I took a position by the window just as my husband was cutting down the gate; I didn't leave the window until I started to go to my husband, after he had fell; Lane fired the first shot; I did not see the person who fired the second shot; the party who went with my husband had a pistol and Sharpe's rifle, and nothing else; I had the opportunity of knowing positively what weapons they had.

(There was a discussion on the effect produced by the shot in the clothing, in order to rebut Mrs. Mandell's testimony as to the position of the axe; the clothing was exhibited in Court, and identified by the witness.)

By Gen. [illegible]—I saw my husband loading fire-arms on the day of his death; a pistol and Sharpe's rifle; he gave the pistol to Green; this was a few minutes before he started to go over; he did not come to town until our regular dinner was over; the hands and boarders had finished their dinner by that time.

Wm. Hutchinson, sworn—By Mr. Stanton—Since this occurrence between Gen. Lane and Mr. Jenkins, have you heard Gen. Lane say anything as to the order of the shooting?

Objected to. Objection overruled.

Witness—I was at Gen. Lane's house about an hour after Jenkins was shot; the room was filled with persons, so that I could not see or speak to Lane; he was talking in reference to the event, and seemed to be answering questions; I understood General Lane to say that he fired first; that when the fire was returned he turned sideways, so as to present a small surface, and received a shot in his leg; about ten minutes after, in answer to another question, probably, he alluded to the same point, and modified his statement somewhat; was not sure both fired at the same time.

Cross-examined—Mr. Lane did, I think, state at that time that Jenkins had an axe in his hand, but don't think he said he was advancing; Lane claimed all were armed, I think; don't recollect him saying that in a quarter of a minute; I think he did say that he begged Jenkins and party not to come into the yard, and not to advance towards him; don't think Lane said that Jenkins was threatening to kill him at the gate; a great many persons were in the room at the time; the conversation took place an hour after the homicide; I stayed not more than fifteen minutes.

ELEVENTH DAY.

J. C. [illegible] recalled—I was at the house of Gen. Lane on the day of the affray two or three times within two hours after it occurred; at the second time I was there he told me of the whole affair; I asked him who fired first; he said he supposed he did; I asked him if he knew; he told me he was not conscious of any firing till he fired, though he was not certain.

Cross-examined—He said Jenkins was advancing on him with the axe at the time he fired; said he retreated, and Jenkins was coming upon him so fast that he thought he would reach him before he reached the house; that at the time he fired he was covered by three pistols; said that the discharge of the pistol was immediately after he fired; Lane said he was from 35 to 40 feet when he fired.

Charles Dyer was sworn, but no new point was elicited. In the main he related a conversation with Lane, in which he narrated the substance of what the testimony for the defence has been as to the order of the firing, position of the parties, &c.

E. W. Jenkins was recalled—He identified one of two axes shown in the Court, as the one used by his uncle on the gate on the day of his death. Witness then said: I understood Green to say at the barn, when arrested by Walker, that if his pistols had gone off the second time Lane would not have lived to have got into the house; at the time Jenkins was shot he had no axe; I have a slight recollection of taking the axe into the yard myself, after picking it up at the gate. That witness was no further used.

Ray Green recalled—I have said that if my pistol had gone off the second time Lane would not have got into the house; have told Nichols, of Topeka, I would shoot with Gen. Lane at three feet, or any son of a gun who would take it up.

A Voice—"I'll take it up."

Gen. Lane—When you get ready to assassinate me, Green, just send me word.

Witness—I never assassinate any man.

The Court here checked this flourish of bravado.

Witness resumed—The first time I pulled the trigger the pistol went off; the second time a cap snapped merely.

The Court here said, that when the pistol came into its custody, the first cap had been exploded and the second barrel was empty, having been discharged—thus proving that the witness had stated falsely. This was somewhat unwelcome to the prosecution.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that they had closed their rebutting testimony.

The defence immediately called other witnesses as rebutting evidence. There were no new points elicited by any of the first. Four or five witnesses were called to prove that General Lane had told them immediately after the occurrence that the party fired two or three shots at him before he fired—that Jenkins was advancing with the axe raised, and other points substantially as already proved by the defence.

Two others were called, who were within one-fourth of a mile at the time of the firing, and who heard other reports before the heavy gun.

TWELFTH DAY.

The summing up began on the 27th. The Hon. Frederick P. Stanton argued for the prosecution. He protested against that decision of the Court, by which the evidence as to the ownership of the house Lane lived in, the fence, gate and well, was ruled out as irrelevant, especially after it had permitted the defence to prove possession of the premises; in consequence of which decision the full merits of the prosecution cannot come before this tribunal of the public. The whole circumstances of the case, he argued, were such as ought to have weight with the Court. Lane killed Jenkins, when not in personal danger, with a gun containing a load, and perhaps not excessive, but certainly a deadly load. The threats—his coming out again armed, and waiting until the party were within a short distance before firing, are sufficient evidence to prove malice and deadly intent, setting aside the technical legal point as to the right of defence against trespass.

Mr. Stanton spoke for two hours and a half—the forenoon session.

The afternoon was similarly occupied by Mr. Ewing, on the part of the defence.

A Chapter of Murders.

MAN KILLED IN A QUARREL.

An affray occurred in the southeast suburbs of Columbus, Ohio, last Sunday evening, which produced intense excitement among the citizens of that vicinity.

A picnic was held at the South Burying-ground, southeast of the city, last Sunday evening, under the auspices of a grocery-keeper of the neighborhood, at which a fight occurred between some of the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and four German laborers, named Conrad Seibel, John Fronnaberger, George K. Falk and George Sinter, in which the latter party got badly beaten. Smarting under the injuries they had received, they left the ground in an express-wagon, threatening to return armed.

They drove to the town, shortly after returned, and, on the Livingston road, about 100 yards from the Groveport pike, met Heinrich Kobzell, George Hochstetter and the latter's wife. Seibel, who appears to have been the leader, jumped out of the wagon and accosted Kobzell, who protested that they had not taken part in the late fight; and it seems the latter convinced Seibel that such was the fact, as they shook hands and were about to part, when one of the party in the wagon told Seibel that Kobzell had been in the affray, and struck him.

Seibel immediately turned upon Kobzell, drew a butcher-knife and stabbed him four times, one blow driving the knife through the chest-bone nearly under the left arm. Kobzell staggered to the fence, when Hochstetter interfered, who also received several severe cuts about the forehead and under one eye. Hochstetter's wife then went to assist her husband, and succeeded in getting hold of the knife, but Seibel wrenched it from her, cutting her face and hands in the scuffle. Seibel then retreated to his wagon and the party drove off. Kobzell was carried insensible to the house of Mr. Schreiber, near by, where medical aid was called, but proved unavailing. It was about sundown when he was stabbed, and he died at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. Kobzell was a young man, perhaps 25 years of age, unmarried, and has, as we learn, but a single relative in this city.

Mr. Hochstetter and his wife were severely but not seriously injured. The former testified before the Mayor yesterday morning in the preliminary examination of the case.

Seibel and his party were arrested on Sunday evening, had a hearing yesterday morning, and the case was continued till this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Seibel, when brought before the Mayor, hung down his head and appeared guilty and sullen. They were all remanded to the county jail for safe keeping.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY AN INSANE MAN.

A most appalling tragedy was enacted in Columbus County, N. C., just after daylight on the morning of the 26th instant, resulting in the death of four persons. Joshua Rouse killed his father, his wife and two of his small children, cutting off their heads with an axe. His eldest son ran over to the residence of Isaac H. Powell, Esq., and told Mr. P. what had happened, who got W. G. Smith, Esq., and they went on towards Rouse's. On their way they met Rouse in pursuit of his son with an axe. He said he wanted to kill him. On meeting Messrs. Powell and Smith he dropped the axe and held out his hand, when they arrested him. He is now in jail. Rouse had been for some time in the Insane Asylum, but was taken out by his guardian some three or four weeks ago, since which time he has been permitted to run at large. There is every reason to believe that he was insane at the time when he committed the terrible deed for which he has been arrested.

A very old woman—an Indian—resides at East Hampton, Conn., her age being *one hundred and ten*. The old lady, known as Betty Adams, is active.

Dr. Snow, an eminent London Surgeon, noted for his researches into the properties of chloroform, is dead.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decision in Admiralty—Interesting to Ship-Owners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—May Term, 1858.

Before Judge Betts.

William E. Collis and William Mitchell vs. The Schooner Coernine, Fraley W. Moore, Samson J. Lathan, and Lorenzo A. Webb, claimants.—The libelants, ship chandlers and traders, residents and doing business in New-York, were in the habit of dealing on credit in the line of their trade with Gilbert L. Moore, a resident of Williamston, in North Carolina, engaged in building and sailing vessels, and other transactions, in that State.

The correspondence between these parties proves that such course of dealing was in use between them anterior to the month of September, 1856, and was continued subsequently on open accounts of debit and credit. At that time, in an interview between them in New-York, it was agreed that the libelants should supply the equipments and outfits necessary to complete the schooner *Coernine*, which Moore was about constructing at his residence in North Carolina; and that they should furnish whatever should be required to that end upon the written or verbal orders of Moore.

On the 5th of March, 1857, Moore wrote the libelants from Williamston by Samuel D. Hines, introducing the latter as the intended master of the *Coernine* when completed, and requesting that his memoranda of materials and supplies should be filled by the libelants "at as low rates as possible," the large amounts of course on the regular times, "in order to give the vessel some time to make a part before it is due;" "the small memoranda of which I shall expect to pay between one and three months," for instance "the bill for making sails, iron works, &c." The same letter had advised the libelants that Moore would, between July and September, pay them a considerable amount for the purchase of the sails and rigging for the *Coernine*; these, as it appears from the correspondence between the parties, being articles not dealt in by the libelants, but with some others were to be purchased by them in New-York for Moore.

By letters of dates of March 14 and 20, the libelants advised Moore that they were hastening to fulfill all Hines' orders; that hemp, sails, blocks, &c., had been purchased by them. On the 18th of March they further wrote that all the goods were then ready, and requested a remittance of funds, as they had to make large purchases, and their payments for duck, &c., "then, and for the next sixty days, will be heavy."

By letter of April 8, the libelants informed Moore that the goods were all on board the vessel at New-York for transportation to North Carolina, and that they inclose "bill of lading and amount of supplies, amounting in all to $4,074 25," "the cash bills, amounting to $616 77," they desired him to remit immediately.

On the 11th July, 1856, Moore executed at North Carolina, a promissory note to the libelants, or order for $600, payable at ninety days, and on the 31st of July; at the same place, another note for the same amount ($600), payable in ninety days thereafter to the libelants or order; and on the 24th of September, following, another promissory note, dated at New-York, payable to libelants or order for $1,000, four months after date.

These several promissory notes were produced in open court by the counsel for the libelants on the hearing of the cause, as having been given for the debt in prosecution, and were delivered up to be cancelled.

It appeared in proof that the materials supplied by the libelants were necessary for the construction and use of the schooner, and could not have been procured at the place where she was built and fitted out. They were supplied for her service, and after her completion she was dispatched by Moore, her owner, from Plymouth, North Carolina, her port of registry, upon a series of foreign voyages. June 2, 1857, she sailed for Guadeloupe, thence to Marie Galante, thence to St. Pierre, Martinique, thence to the island of Nevis, on trading voyages; thence to St. Thomas, where she was chartered for Porto Rico and New-York, at which last place she arrived in the month of August, remained in the port fifteen days at quarantine, and eight days afterward in discharging and reloading, and on the 23d day of September sailed again on round charters by the way of the West Indies back to New-York, where she arrived Jan. 26, 1858, and the libel in this cause was filed the next day. The libelants were personally apprized of the vessel being in this port within two or three days after her first arrival here, and also knew the whole period of her continuance in port. The libelants charged that the schooner being in Wilmington, N. C., and in want of ship chandlery, sails, rigging, materials, labor and supplies, to render her seaworthy and fit to navigate the high seas and proceed upon a voyage to the West Indies, they furnished and delivered such articles to the vessel at that place, &c. These claimants intervened and set up a title to the vessel under an assignment of her in trust for the payment of debts made to them by Gilbert L. Moore prior to the commencement of this action; and by formal answer they denied every material allegation in the libel upon which the action is based. They especially denied the jurisdiction of this Court over the subject matter, and insisted on the argument upon an explicit judgment upon that branch of the defence, because of its eminent importance to the interests of navigation and commerce in American vessels, and because it is supposed the law governing that subject is obscure or indefinite in its provisions, or has become seemingly so, under the rules by which it is interpreted and administered by the Courts.

There was also a separate intervention and defence to the action in the name of James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, who interposed and claimed the vessel by virtue of process of attachment out of a State Court in favor of a creditor of Gilbert L. Moore, the alleged owner of the schooner. This branch of the defence was disposed of at the last May Term of the Court, on an issue in law (24 vol., MSS. Decisions, 40,) and will not be further regarded in the report of this case.

The case was argued upon the pleadings and proofs by Messrs. N. Hoxie and E. C. Benedict, for libelants, and Messrs. Gerard, Jr., and B. D. Silliman for claimants.

Betts, J.—The libelants place their right of action in this cause upon the grounds that the transaction between them and Gilbert L. Moore, in relation to the outfit and supply of materials for building and equipping the schooner *Coernine*, was a maritime contract, concerning a foreign vessel and her employment in navigation and commerce, and that a debt was thereby created, which became by implication of law a lien upon the vessel, accompanying her wherever she went; or that by the local law of North Carolina, under which she was built, registered and owned, and where the supplies were used, the schooner was made subject to a lien for that debt, which, by the principles of the general maritime law, is enforceable in this Court.

The position on the part of the claimants is, that this Court has no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the suit in any aspect of the case under which it is presented by the pleadings and proofs, and the cases of Pratt *vs.* Reid, (19 How. R., 359,) and the claimants of the steamboat Jefferson *vs.* Beers et al. (not yet published, but a copy of which has been furnished me,) are relied upon as having settled, by the solemn adjudications of the Supreme Court, the law definitively to that effect.

In view of the magnitude of interests depending upon the general question in this District, and its importance practically in the every-day business dealings within the port between mechanics and material men, and shipowners and masters, it is deemed desirable that this specific point should be made the prominent subject of consideration and decision; especially if those judgments of the Supreme Court have worked any change in the rules heretofore applied to this class of cases, and have diminished the securities formerly enforced in this Court in behalf of that order of creditors.

In the first place, it is important to consider what were the special features in the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed, adjudged upon by the Supreme Court, and what character was affixed by that decision to the contract or credit in regard to the necessaries supplied a foreign vessel on a voyage, in order to give them a privilege or lien against the vessel.

The steamboat *Sultana* was employed on the Western Lakes, in the transportation of passengers and freight. She was enrolled and owned at Buffalo, and a debt was contracted at Erie, in Pennsylvania, by her owner and master, for supplies of coal to her during the performance of a succession of trips for a period of about two years. It was assumed by the Court to have been necessary for the navigation of the vessel that she should be furnished with coal on those occasions, although the proof on that head was held to be loose and indefinite. The libelant furnished her coal in that manner when demanded, from June, 1852, to May, 1854, and rendered a bill therefor, containing a running account of debits and credits. The owner of the boat usually navigated her as master, and was present when the supplies were furnished. When he was not present they were furnished at the request of the person in command. The answer denied that the supplies were furnished on the credit of the boat, and averred they were furnished on the credit of the master.

The Court laid out of view the inadequacy of proof that the supply of coal was an actual necessity to the navigation of the vessel, within the Admiralty rule, at the time it was supplied her, because of the more serious difficulty in the case of the libelant, in the absence of any proof to show that there was also a necessity at the time of procuring the supplies for a credit upon the vessel, which was asserted by the Court to be as essential as that of the necessity of the article itself. It seems to be supposed, the Court remarks, "that circumstances of less pressing necessity for supplies or repairs, and an implied hypothecation of the vessel to procure them, will satisfy the rule, than in a case of a necessity sufficient to justify a loan of money on bottomry for the like purpose. We think this is a misapprehension."

The Court proceeds to fortify the position of law taken by them on those facts, by reasoning against the sufficiency of the facts to authorize an implication of a lien in the case, and by an intimation strongly disfavoring the increase of maritime liens of this class, upon the lakes and rivers, as tending to perplex and embarrass business rather than furnish facilities to carry it forward, and declaring that such liens should be strictly limited to the necessities of commerce which created them.

The jurisdiction of the Court over the question is one and the same when it concerns the business of commerce and navigation between ports and places in different States and Territories upon the lakes and navigable waters connecting the lakes, as is possessed and exercised in case the vessels are employed in navigation and commerce upon the high seas or tide waters within the Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. (Act of Congress, Feb. 26, 1845, 5 Statutes at Large, 726.)

The similitude, and indeed identity, of the present case with that of Pratt *vs.* Reed, in their leading features, appears thus to be nearly exact. In both instances the supplies and necessaries were obtained in ports of States foreign to those in which the vessels respectively belonged, and were procured through the direct contract and orders of the owner, who also in each case was master of the vessel at the time. In neither case was there any stipulation for direct payment of the purchase prices at the time of purchase, nor any terms of credit agreed upon between the parties. The decision in Pratt *vs.* Reed, therefore, in no way rested upon a question of implied authority in a master to pledge a vessel on such a credit, because the dealing was by the owner directly; but the controlling consideration which governed the case was, that however imminent the necessity of the vessel for the supplies might be, the case could not be brought within the cognizance of the Federal Court, unless it appeared that the necessity was equally urgent that the responsibility of the vessel should be pledged for payment.

It seems to me, therefore, that the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed is susceptible of no other interpretation than that an implied lien for stores, materials, supplies or outfits of any kind, can never be raised against an American vessel in the Courts of the United States upon the mere fact that they were furnished her on credit out of her home port, and are necessary to her navigation and employment. The further fact must be shown that the supplies could not be obtained on the personal credit of her owners. That principle covers and negatives every claim to a hypothecation of the schooner in security of the debt in the present case. It is unnecessary to go further and say the doctrine of the decision significantly implies, that the act of the owner of the vessel in personally incurring the debt and obtaining the credit, has no higher effect in imparting a lien than the act of a master solely, for the entire dealing in that case appears to have been conducted or sanctioned personally by the owner himself.

The particulars in which the present case is distinguishable from that, weaken instead of strengthen the presumption that both parties contemplated at the time of the sale and purchase of the materials furnished by the libelants any lien therefor upon the schooner; but for the reasons before suggested, I do not recapitulate and press the considerations arising out of the pleadings and proofs tending to show that no liability against the vessel was in view of the parties at the time, and that the dealing was most probably on the footing of their accustomed transactions, and wholly one of personal credit. One distinction, however, ought not to be passed by, which is, that the materials, labor, &c., obtained in this case were not for the necessary repair of this schooner, but were for her original construction, she then being on the stocks in a course of building.

It is intended to dispose of this case in subordination to the judgment of the Supreme Court in the two recent cases referred to, and to restrain it carefully within the fair and plain import of the doctrines laid down in these decisions without any inquiry into the correspondence or disaccord of those judgments, or either of them, with the rule of law antecedently prevailing in Maritime Courts upon those subjects. It is not the province of this Court to canvass the reasons upon which these decisions are founded, or attempt to measure their validity by any supposed inconsistency or incongruity with prior doctrines of the Supreme Court. They stand the final existing law which governs analogous facts coming within their just scope and meaning.

The People's Ferry Company of Boston, Claimants of the Steamboat Jefferson, Appellants, vs. Joseph Beers and David Werner, Assignees of B. C. Terry.—Was a case decided by the Supreme Court in December Term, 1857. A vessel owned in New-Jersey was built and supplied with materials in that State by the libelants, residents in New-York, on credit and without any express pledge of the vessel for the debt.

The propositions of law determined by the Court, and the facts to which they are applied, are especially stated by the Judge who delivered the opinion of the Court.

"The only matter in controversy is (say the Court) whether the District Courts of the United States have jurisdiction to proceed in Admiralty to enforce liens for labor and materials furnished in constructing vessels to be employed in the navigation of waters to which the Admiralty jurisdiction extends."

"We have the simple case," continues the Judge, "whether these ship carpenters had a lien for work and materials that can be enforced *in rem* in Admiralty.

The question presented involves a contest between the State and Federal Government. The latter has no power or jurisdiction beyond what the Constitution confers. The contest here is not so much between rival tribunals as between distinct sovereignties claiming to exercise power over contracts, property and personal franchises.

What were meant in 1789 by 'Cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, must be meant now.' What was reserved to the States to be regulated by their own institutions, cannot be rightfully infringed by the General Government, either through its Legislative or Judicial Department.

The contract (in the case) is simply for building the hull of a ship and delivering it on the water. 'She was constructed and delivered according to the contract.' 'The Admiralty jurisdiction is limited to contracts, claims and services purely maritime, and touching rights and duties appertaining to commerce and navigation.' Judge Hopkinson, in 1781, declared as respects ship-builders, that the practice of former times doth not justify the Admiralty's taking cognizance of their suits: "We feel warranted in saying that at no time since this has been an independent nation has such a practice been allowed.'

The Judge said, "It is proper, however, to notice the fact, that District Courts have recognized the existence of Admiralty jurisdiction *in rem*, against a vessel to enforce a carpenter's bill for work and materials in constructing it, in cases where a lien had been created by the local law of the State where the vessel was built. Thus far, however, in our judicial history, no case of the kind has been sanctioned by this Court."

This adjudication very explicitly determines that a contract in a port of one of the United States to construct a vessel in a port of another State by actually building her or supplying materials for such construction is not a maritime contract creating a lien upon the vessel, for the value of the labor or supplies, which can be enforced in a Federal Court. That the debt or contract does not make a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and if it may be any way cognizable in those tribunals, it is only so by force of State legislation imposing the debt as a lien on the vessel, which obligation the National Court executes and carries into effect; but the same judgment emphatically declares that no instance of such proceedings which appear to have occurred in some of the inferior National Courts has been sanctioned by the Supreme Court.

I had never supposed the jurisdiction of the United States Districts Courts over this class of liens was imparted by State legislation, or that those tribunals could in any way derive judicial competency or jurisdiction from State grant; and without being restrained by the significant intimation of the Supreme Court, I should not be any way inclined to administer affirmatively, as the foundation of a right and remedy in admiralty, any enactment by a State Legislature.

Considering that the decision last referred to withdraws from the cognizance of this Court the subject matter of the present action as not being one of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction, I deem it wholly useless and extra-judicial to inquire whether the statute of North Carolina, put in evidence in this cause, is applicable in its provisions to the contract and debt now in suit, or is of any force out of the territorial jurisdiction of that State. The labor claimed by the libelants to have been furnished this schooner in North Carolina must be understood to be the work of builders, personally or by their agents, and falls directly within the judgment of the Court, as not a claim of a maritime character.

The latest decision of the Supreme Court upon a legal question within its jurisdiction, settles for the government of all inferior judicatories the practical meaning and force of the proposition so determined; and it is no part of the function of subordinate Courts to adjudge or even inquire whether such determination comports with or subverts antecedent judgments of the same forum upon similar questions. The last decision is practically the final one.

Neither of the two cases last passed upon by the Supreme Court in relation to implied liens in favor of material men and laborers, against American vessels in American ports, demanded the direct and broad answer to the inquiry whether those liens exist or can be enforced in the Federal Courts in any form, by virtue of the general maritime law; but the principles announced by the Court in those cases render it quite palpable that scarcely another advance remains to be made in order to abrogate that remedy absolutely and reinstate and restrict the admiralty powers of the judiciary in respect to those credits, in subordination to the rule of the common law as that was administered under the English jurisprudence at the time of the adoption of the United States Constitution.

It is my province to accept and pursue the law as declared by the Supreme Court; and in my opinion the rule established by that tribunal in those cases determines that the claim put forth in this action either for building, or constructing, or outfitting, or providing materials, supplies, labor, rigging, or ship stores necessary to render this vessel seaworthy and fit for navigation at sea, is not within the jurisdiction of the Court, and accordingly the libel must be dismissed, with costs.

The amount in demand being sufficient to authorize an appeal of the case to the Court of last resort, I put the decision specifically upon the question of jurisdiction, that being directly involved, and being of high practical moment to the mercantile, manufacturing and shipping interest of the country, and shall forbear discussing those other features in the case bearing strongly against the adequacy of the pleadings and proofs to sustain the action in this form, if the cases of Pratt *vs.* Reed, and the ferry Company of Boston *vs.* Beers, had interposed no legal impediment in the suit.

Decree accordingly.

Danger of Playing With Edged Tools.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner E. R. Stilwell.

The United States vs. Chauncey R. Jump.—The defendant was a member of the Metropolitan Police of the Twenty-first Precinct, and was charged with passing counterfeit coin. The complaint was made by Joseph J. Meigs, and the first hearing was had on Tuesday last, from which it was adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th inst. A large number of policemen, who were acquainted with Jump, were present and testified in the case. Defendant was arrested on the 15th of May.

Elisha H. Weldy, a detective policeman, swore that defendant told him, when he was arrested, that he (defendant) had purchased bogus quarters at various times; that he commenced purchasing last Fall, (supposed for the purpose of obtaining proof against the counterfeiters,) and that he did not acquaint the Captain of it, for the reason that he (the Captain) would give the "case" to some favorite, and he (defendant) would lose it; he said he purchased the coin at the Charleston House, on West-street, near the Battery. Witness went there twice with defendant, but he did not ask witness to enter the place to arrest them.

Thomas Farmer, of No. 589 First-avenue, swore that the defendant gave him a bad quarter on the latter end of February, or first of March, at his store, where he and Meigs got drinks.

Joseph G. Meigs who claims to be a physician, but whose record is not a clear one in the matter of bad coins, testified that Jump passed counterfeit coin on him, and also upon Farmer, between the 15th of April and the first week in May; he had received altogether twenty odd bogus coins, the last Jump offered to let him have for 40 cents on the dollar; witness paid fifteen to a person by the name of Benson, at an eating-house at Montgomery Hall; witness acknowledged on the cross-examination that he received a portion of the money knowing it to be bad, and that he paid 85 cents on the dollar for it. Meigs has been under arrest for the offence.

Richard Quinn, a policeman, testified to receiving twelve bad quarters from the defendant in exchange for a three dollar bill.

Francis C. Speight, a Captain of Police of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified to the regulations of the Department as to the duty of patrolmen to make report to the commanding officer in all cases where they are engaged in ferreting out counterfeiters; that no order of arrest is given without permission of the Captain; that a patrolman cannot be absent from his beat without leave, under penalty of losing his pay; when there is a report about counterfeits he detailed certain officers.

Nathaniel B. Abbott was sworn for the defence, and testified to the good character of Jump, both as a man and an officer. Also, that the reputation of Dr. Meigs is that he is an old offender; had heard so since this occurrence; had heard he had been to State Prison; it was customary for Policemen to "work up" cases on their own hook, when off duty, which is not generally reported; did not consider it necessary to have a warrant to arrest a party where there was a witness against him.

Abel Moses, sworn—Had been a policeman for four and a half years; had known Jump ever since he had been on the police; about the middle of March, Jump told him he knew where there were some counterfeiters, and he was trying to ferret them out; witness desired to be associated with him in finding the dies, &c.; it was customary to report suspicious cases, when on duty, and when off to "work them up."

Several other witnesses were examined, but they brought out no new facts.

Upon a full hearing of the case the Commissioner discharged the defendant, the testimony being contradictory and insufficient.

Previous to the decision the Police Commissioners had discharged Mr. Jump from the Police. He has, however, applied to be reinstated, and has presented the certificate of the Commissioner, exonerating him from the charge. He will probably be reinstated, and be paid for the time he has been unjustly held under arrest.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

James Henley vs. John Parsons.—Motion for a Receiver and for the continuance of the injunction granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

F. H. Orvis vs. J. H. Ransom et al.—The time for defendants to answer extended until the hearing and decision of appeal from order of Judge Ingraham overruling demurrer, provided the defendants stipulate that this action shall be tried before the actions in the Superior Court and Common Pleas; otherwise motion denied without costs.

Simon Ehrick vs. B. Danziger.—The order of publication, judgment, and all other proceedings of the plaintiff must be set aside with $10 costs. The question of due service by publication being a jurisdictional question, there can be no amendment.

The Park Bank vs. Loomis Ballard.—Default of defendant set aside, and cause restored to calendar for trial, on payment, to plaintiff, of costs of circuit and all subsequent costs, and $10 costs of this motion.

In re Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.—Order granted.

George McIvor vs. Mary McIvor.—Divorce granted.

Magdalina Weisser vs. Fredk. G. Weisser.—Divorce granted.

Wm. S. Tobias vs. Sarah Tobias.—Divorce granted.

Wm. O'Brien et al vs. James Clapp.—The defendant can take an order that the plaintiffs deliver a further bill of particulars of their claim in this action, within ten days, stating from whom the stocks were bought, and to whom sold, with rates of sale, &c. I do not think that the facts and circumstances to show materiality of books and papers, are sufficiently set forth to authorize the order for the discovery specifically asked for.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Case et al. vs. Myer et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wm. Young vs. Jos. Wilson—Referred to H. P. Hunt, Esq.

Underhill et al. vs. Vanzandt et al.—Referred to Robert Emmet, Esq.

John Golden vs. James Myers—Motion granted on payment of costs, on condition that plaintiff shall not apply for a temporary injunction prior to the October Special Term.

Benjamin Crissey vs. S. D. Crissey—Motion granted.

James Mason vs. A. Meucci—Motion granted. Defendant's costs $10, to abide event.

S. Hopkins et al. vs. R. Whipple et al—Motion granted by default.

Before the Hon. Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of Moritz Hirschfeld, a lunatic.—Final order, appointing John A. Stewart Committee of the person and estate. By the papers in this case it appears that Moritz Hirschfeld, who was a merchant and importer of plushes, &c., has been in a declining state of mental health for some years past, and has at length within a year become incompetent to attend to his business. He has in some way been induced to dispose of his entire property, and was placed on board a steamer, and so shipped to Europe, under care of the Captain. A commission of lunacy has been taken out, and the Jury has announced him a lunatic. Mr. Stewart, the Committee, is Secretary of the United States Trust Company.

Suicides.

Last week a large number of suicides occurred in different places. At Waterbury, Conn., a German named Schmidt, took arsenic. Cause, jealousy.... At Vincennes, Ind., Benjamin Mattrix took laudanum. Cause unknown.... At Richmond, Ind., Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess threw herself into a cistern. Cause, insanity.... At Lewisport, Ky., an Englishman named Brotherton, hung himself. Cause, delirium tremens.... At St. Louis, Joseph King, bookkeeper for Henry Dean, took strychnine. Cause, dismissal from employment.... At East Boston, Dr. Benjamin R. Bridge took laudanum. Cause, depression of spirits.... At St. Louis, Robert McAlister cut his throat. Cause, loss of property.... At Chicago, Mrs. Catharine Schaeffer cut her throat. Cause, hallucination.... At Louisville, Ky., A. Irwin Lampton blew out his brains with a revolver, and left a letter addressed to "the Press of Louisville," explanatory of his reasons. He said in this letter that he was "tired of living," and believed in the reality of "a better land."... At Philadelphia, Andrew Aray, 50 years old, hung himself to his bedpost. No cause assigned.... In the same city, same day, Lawrence Masherson, a Scotchman, 40 years old, cut his throat. Cause, want of employment.... In Baltimore, Wm. G. R. Beale, a young man, shot himself. Cause, temporary insanity.

Miscellaneous.

The corner-stone of the monument to John C. Calhoun, at Charleston, S. C., was laid on the 28th ult. The day was ushered in by the roar of cannon from Fort Moultrie. The civil authorities, the Governor and suite, the Major-General and suite, the different military corps, the fire companies, with a remnant of the Palmettoes, Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., preceded by the ladies of the Calhoun Monument Association, in carriages, assembled at the place of meeting, and, taking up the line of march proceeded to the site of the intended monument.

The Boston *Journal* says: There will be less traveling and journeying this year from Boston than for a long time previous. Most persons find it difficult to sustain one establishment, much less two—one in city and another in the country or at the seashore—so but few, comparatively, will leave the city this Summer to board or hire houses away. A great many families, this year, probably more than for many years, have moved into the country, finding it impossible for them to pay the rent, or hold their houses, if they owned them.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: The recent stringency of monetary affairs has caused a decided decline in the price of real estate in almost every section of our City, and rents have also, in many instances, receded. Small stores and moderately large dwelling-houses, in best locations, continue to rent readily, and bring fair prices. The number of houses for sale or to rent is now larger than for twenty years past, and the number is daily increasing.

A new style of railroad car has been introduced on the Central Road, Massachusetts. The engine and cars are attached, separated only by a partition three feet thick. The size of the engine-room is nine by eight feet, and the extreme length of the train 46½ feet. The boiler can be heated with cold water in thirty minutes to eighty pounds steam. The seats in the car are arranged in cabin style, which affords increased standing room.

The number of the Indians in the two provinces of Canada, as far as could be ascertained, is about 8,500 in the Eastern, and 11,500 in the Western, showing a total of nearly 20,000, exclusive of wandering tribes to the north. A majority of the tribes are steadily increasing in numbers, and in nearly all some approaches to civilization have been made, and in a majority of the tribes a part at least are converted to Christianity.

A regatta took place at New-London on the 5th, between New-London and New-Haven row-boats. Fourteen boats were entered for the race. Nine prizes were awarded, of which only two were won by the New-Haven boats. On the same day, another regatta took place at Newburg Bay, on the Hudson, between Newburg and New-York boats. The former came out ahead.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* of the 1st inst., says that some two hundred and fifty carts from Pembina, laden with furs, are encamped on the outskirts of that city, and enough others are expected to swell the number to six hundred. Altogether they will bring furs to the value of $50,000. The carts are of the most primitive character, and are drawn by oxen and the stunted ponies of the plains.

A serious difficulty has occurred at Baltimore between the white and colored caulkers at the Federal Hill shipyards. The white men attempted to drive out the blacks, and the hostile demonstrations became so serious that the owners of one yard placed all their property under the protection of the city authorities, and closed up.

The annual Convention of the Sigma Phi Fraternity will be held at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, D. D., of Buffalo, will deliver the address, and the Rev. A. C. Kendrick D. D., of Rochester, the Poem.

The Massachusetts Medical Society offers a prize of $100 for the best dissertation adjudged worthy of a prize on the following theme, viz: "To what affection of the lungs does bronchitis give origin?" It is open to physicians of all countries.

More crevasses have occurred near New-Orleans. One opened, on the 20th ult., at Labdell's store, and another opposite the city, a mile and a half above the plantation of Mr. Bell, which has already suffered severely.

On Tuesday, 29th ult., water was let through the entire length of the Hydraulic Canal at Niagara Falls. The contest between Allen and Day continues, and the latter is endeavoring, but without success thus far, to prevent the letting in of the water.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Thursday, July 8, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	Coastwise, &c.
Ashes, bbls	50	34	—
Flour, bbls	6,611	1,462	4,000
Wheat, bushels	74,250	—	—
Corn, bushels	9,462	—	—
Rye, bushels	3,242	—	—
Oats, bushels	—	—	3,130
Provisions, pkgs	1,466	241	—
Whisky, bbls	—	95	—

ASHES—Sales: 80 bbls., in lots, at $4 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

Montreal Ashes Inspection Statement, Jan. 1 to July 1, 1858.

	Pots. 1857.	Pots. 1858.	Pearls. 1857.	Pearls. 1858.
Received, bbls	7,446	6,888	2,654	2,518
Delivered, bbls	7,384	6,125	2,667	2,304
Stock, July 1	816	1,100	342	310

BEESWAX—1,000 ℔s. American yellow were sold at 32½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—The auction sale, to-day, was well attended. The competition was brisk, and the prices obtained for Santos indicated an improvement of ⅛c. @¼c. ℔ ℔. There were disposed of 4,000 Santos at 9¾c.@14¼c. ℔ ℔., averaging $10 54 ℔ 100 ℔s., and 297 bags Rio at 8¾c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Privately, sales have been reported of 150 bags Java, at 15c., and 650 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The demand is fair at strengthening prices. Sales have been reported to-day, of 1,800 bales, including 1,000 bales *in transitu*. The lots, on the spot, were disposed of at our quotations, which are a shade under the asking price at the close.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
Middling Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not very brisk, yet prices are firm for the leading kinds, for State and Western Flour. The demand is fair for home use, but is quite moderate for shipment. Sales have been reported of 10,900 bbls. within our revised range.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 80@$3 87
Extra State	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 00@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 00@ 7 00

Canadian is in request, and steady; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at from $4 20@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in moderate demand at former prices. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is somewhat unsettled. Sound lots are in light supply, and are in fair demand at full prices. Unsound lots are plenty, less sought after, and are depressed. Sales 34,500 bushels, including fair white Michigan, at $1 10; good to strictly prime red Western, (Winter,) at $1 01@$1 05; inferior Milwaukee Club, at 84c.@85c.; damaged Chicago Spring, at 70c.; prime white Kentucky, at $1 29; good white Tennessee, at $1 25; prime red do., at $1 10; damaged White Southern, at 90c.@$1 07½c.; and new Georgia on terms not ascertained. Corn has not varied much; sales having been reported of 32,000 bushels at 67c.@78c. for very inferior to prime mixed Western; 80c.@82c. for White Southern; and 84c.@85c. for Yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, but firm; sales 1,600 bushels, at 65c. for damaged, and 70c. for good, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are in good request and are tending upward; sales 18,500 bushels, at 47c.@48c. for Western; 46c.@47c. for State; 44c.@46c. for Canadian; 42c.@45c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 36c.@42c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—A limited inquiry at previous quotations.

HOPS—Sales 125 bales, at 6c.@8c., cash, ℔ ℔. The latest report (by the *Africa*) from London reads thus: "The accounts at hand from the plantations are to the effect that the vine is progressing rapidly, and that there is every prospect of a large growth both in Sussex and Kent. Our market consequently rules heavy, at barely stationary prices."

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were taken at $23 50@$24, usual credit, ℔ ton.

LIME—Rockland, 55c. for common, and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been more active, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 bbls. Refined Sugar-house Syrup at 23c.@40c., with 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c. ℔ gallon. We quote New-Orleans, 38c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 bbls. common and No. 2 Resin at previous quotations; also, 310 bbls. Tar, from yard, at $1 87½ ℔ bbl.; and 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 43c.@44c., cash, ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine.

OILS—The inquiry is moderate, and prices are essentially unaltered for the leading kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at, however, irregular prices. Sales, 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 60@$16 75 for Mess; $17 75 for clear; $16 for prime Mess; $15 50 for thin Mess; $13 50@$13 60 for prime, and $14 for Rump, ℔ bbl. Some Mess was also reported sold at $16 50, but we could not trace it. The market closed tamely. Cut Meats are salable and firm at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@5⅞c., for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. 145 packages changed hands within the range. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 8¾c.@10c., ℔ ℔. Lard is in fair request at full prices. Sales, 400 bbls. at 11c. for strictly prime; 9½c.@10½c. for inferior to fair, ℔ ℔. Beef is in good demand and is stiffly held. Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 150 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Sales have been reported of 2,000 sacks Ashton's Liverpool fine at $1 40; and 2,100 sacks Liverpool ground at 68c. ℔ sack.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices are firm and buoyant. Sales 1,310 hhds. including Cuba at 6c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8¼c.; also English Islands at 6c.@6¾c.; and 250 boxes Havana at 6c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—15,000 ℔s. prime brought 9¾c.; and large sales were reported at the same price.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 750 bales Cotton, 5 32d. ℔ ℔.; 2,300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 35,000 bushels Grain, at 4d.@5d. in bulk and ship's bags; 1,240 bbls. Resin, at 2s.@2s. 3d. For London, 1,600 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d.; 1,200 bbls. Resin, at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 100 bbls. Oil, at 25s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, on terms not ascertained. For Rotterdam, 50,000 Staves, at $25. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton, at 7-16d.; and 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d. The latest charters have been: a Br. vessel for Glasgow, Flour, Naval Stores, &c.; a vessel (about 300 tons) for Cadiz, light pipe Staves, on private terms; a bark to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, at $14 50; a bark from Richmond to Rio, Flour, $1 ℔ bbl.; a vessel to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3; a vessel to Belfast, Me., Flour, 17c., and Corn, 3c. The engagements of Naval Stores for London, referred to yesterday, comprised 2,500 bbls. Resin, at 2s.; 5,000 bbls. crude Turpentine, at 2s.@2s. 3d.; and 2,500 bbls. Resin, at 2s.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated *Pianist, Thalberg*:

New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dr. Wood: *Dear Sir*: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New-York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second-hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new (style) only $3 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

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BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS, AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, DURING JULY AND AUGUST, EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8 50, formerly $[illegible].

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6, formerly $[illegible].

Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Points, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.

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[illegible] CORNELL.

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS—CONGAN SEERSUCKER; PONGEES; Crape, Canton Shanghae Gauzes; Lutons; TUSSORS, [illegible] and Printed Washables, very handsome EMBROIDERED PINEAPPLE GOODS, MADRAS Bandans, Grass Linen, Pongee and Pineapple Handkerchiefs; also AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS; [illegible], French and Indian Fans, in every variety, from [illegible]; and an extensive assortment of FANCY AND CURIOUS articles from the EAST INDIES AND CHINA, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 6[illegible] BROADWAY.

DAMAGED GOODS—FOR THE PEOPLE.—Irish linens, table cloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, drap d'été, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicoes, denims, and a general assortment of dry goods and clothing for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. [illegible] Gold-st.

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By DAVID W. BARTLETT,

Author of "What I saw in London," "Life of Lady Jane Grey," "Life of Joan of Arc," &c., &c., &c.

With 33 Illustrations and Portraits, [illegible] pp. 12mo. Price $[illegible].

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The contents of this volume are the results of two visits to Paris: The first when Louis Napoleon was President of the Republic, and the second when Napoleon III. was Emperor of France. I have sketched people and places and objects as I saw them at both periods, and the reader should bear this in mind.

I have not endeavored to make a handbook to Paris, but have described those places and objects which I most particularly under my notice. I have not thought it best, instead of devoting my whole space to the description of places, or the manners of the people—a subject which has been pretty well exhausted by other writers—to give a few sketches of the great men of Paris and of France; and among them a few of the representative literary men of the past. There is not a general knowledge of French literature and authors, either past or present, among the mass of readers, and Paris and France can only be truly known through French authors and literature.

My object has been to add somewhat to the general reader's knowledge of Paris and the Parisians, of the people and the place, where social laws are the general guide of the civilized world.

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MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.) are prepared to offer [illegible] the public an extensive assortment of [illegible] grand, square and upright pianofortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. [illegible] made to order, to suit any style of furniture. [illegible] instruments warranted to give satisfaction. [illegible] pianos to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES, BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 334 [illegible] of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.

HAINES, BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. H. PELTON.

$400 PIANO-FORTE FOR $200.—WITH stool, nearly new, without the slightest blemish; made by first-class City makers, [illegible]-octave, rosewood corners, elegantly carved case, [illegible] front beautifully ornamented, [illegible] rosewood; can be seen at the residence of the [illegible], No. 7 2d-st., near the Bowery.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. [illegible] in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

LOST AND FOUND.

$35 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF June 28, at Potsch's Hoboken Pavilion, a ladies' gold and blue enameled WATCH, with diamonds on one side and chain attached. The finder, by leaving the same at No. 5 River Terrace, Hoboken, or at No. 2[illegible] West-st., corner of Chambers, will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST IN TWENTY-FOURTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a 4-wheel PERAMBULATOR, or child's carriage, with enameled cloth top, double side-joints, trimmed with green inside. Wood-work painted black and striped. Any one finding the same, and returning it to No. [illegible] West 24th-st., will receive the above reward.

NOTE LOST.—STOLEN THIS DAY, JULY 8, A NOTE, dated Sandusky, Ohio, June 1[illegible], at [illegible] days for sixty-nine dollars, ($69,) drawn by H. J. [illegible], payable to the order of Charles A. Saunders, and indorsed by him. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $4,200 [illegible], DRAWN BY J. [illegible] & E. B. Place to their own order, and indorsed by them, payable four months from June 5. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the same, as it will not be paid.

FOUND.—TWO SATCHELS, IN A BROADWAY stage, July 3. The owner can have them, by proving property and paying for this advertisement. D. A. BOWMAN, No. 10 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year. Two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any person sending us a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Remittances invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—POINT AND FIRST—JENNY LIND—A HUSBAND AT A WORD.

BOWERY NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Benefit of [illegible].

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—[illegible]—ONLY A PENNY—Evening—[illegible].

[illegible] ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—[illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATRE—JOHN LAW—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE—[illegible].

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible]	[illegible]
North and West, [illegible]	5½ P. M.
[illegible]	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible]	1 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible] by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Ariel leaves New-York for Southampton	July 10
The Arabia leaves Boston for Liverpool	July 14

The European mails by the steamship Ariel, from this port to Southampton and Havre, close at the Post-Office, to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At last accounts from Newfoundland, there were still no indications of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet. Nearly a month has now elapsed since the sailing of the vessels engaged in the enterprise.

The Cunard mail steamer Africa arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning. Her advices are to the 26th ult. from Liverpool. The debates in Parliament [illegible] general interest, the leading topic being the explanations of Lord MALMESBURY touching the case of the Regina Coeli. The tone assumed by the Foreign Secretary on that occasion has given much offence to the French Press, who contrast it with the deferential treatment of the American reclamations on the right of search. An article in the Constitutionnel, under [illegible] official authority, is especially furious. The Conferences at Paris had been suspended on account of the illness of the Turkish Envoy. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT had taken occasion upon the second reading of the India Bill to give his views on India affairs at great length. The boldness and peculiarity of his views engaged the free criticism of the London Press. We give a detailed account of the mal-treatment of Mr. DOD, a Missionary of the American Board in Syria. The case is one of singular interest.

A meeting of the Republican State Committee was held at Albany yesterday, at which it was resolved to call a State Convention of two delegates from each district, to meet at Syracuse on the 8th of September. The session was quite an excited one, the struggle being between those desiring the election of but one delegate from each district and those desiring the election of two. The latter, understood to be opposed to the Albany Evening Journal, finally prevailed, after a debate of upward of two hours.

The steamer Ericsson, with the Seventh Regiment on board, met with another mishap yesterday. When within about eighty miles of Washington, at 9 o'clock A. M., she ran aground. A steamer was sent to take off the regiment, and it was expected they would reach the city about midnight. They will probably visit Mount Vernon to-day.

We publish in full this morning a decision of Judge BETTS, in the U. S. District Court for this District, in the case of the schooner Coernine, which is of much interest and importance to all owners of ships, and all our merchants who furnish materials or supplies in this port to vessels from every State in the Union. These material men have until lately considered that they have had liens upon the vessels for these claims, and under the decisions of such Judges as STORY, WARE, NELSON, BETTS and others, such liens have been enforced in the District Courts times without number. It is not going beyond bounds to say that nearly half the actions brought in the District Court in this District for the last ten years have been such cases, as well as a large proportion of those decided by Judge NELSON on appeal to the Circuit Court. The late decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of PRATT vs. REED and the People's Ferry Company vs. BEERS, it has been feared, had overturned entirely this well-settled branch of law. But those cases did not exactly appear to cover the whole ground, and the views taken of them by the other Courts have been looked for with interest. This case of the Coernine is the first one in which the extent of those decisions has been brought in question, before Judge BETTS. It will be seen that he considers them as having overthrown entirely the jurisdiction of the Court in these cases for supplies, which has been so often exercised, so that hereafter merchants who supply the necessities of foreign vessels here, need not think of libeling them for their claims, but must trust their owners [illegible] or have the cash on delivery of the goods. What the effect of these decisions will be upon the numerous judicial sales of vessels which have taken place in such cases, remains yet to be seen.

The examination of GRANDBURY B. JUMP, a policeman of the Twenty-first Precinct, before U. S. Commissioner STILWELL, on a charge of passing counterfeit coin, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in JUMP's acquittal from the charge. It appeared in evidence that JUMP had been apparently mixed up with one Dr. MASON, in the passing of bogus coin. JUMP admitted having the coin in his possession, but alleged that this was part of his plan for ferreting out certain counterfeiters, and obtaining the necessary proof for their arrest. In this process however he imprudently withheld the proper report of his doings from the officer in command, for fear that he would lose the credit and, perhaps, the profit of bringing the guilty parties to justice. Meantime MASON, as it appears, finding he was implicated, became an informant against JUMP, who was himself arrested, thrown into prison, and suspended from the police until a decision should be had in his case. The U. S. Commissioner was satisfied that there was no proof against JUMP, and gave him a certificate to that effect. The unlucky policeman has applied to be reinstated.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, WILLIAM HUDSON, indicted for assault and battery, was tried before Judge RUSSELL, who is also himself indicted for assault and battery, and convicted. He was an old offender, and sentenced to four years and two months in the State Prison. Counsel for WM. MULLIGAN, charged with an assault and battery on Mr. WEBB, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel, appeared in Court, and stated that Mr. MULLIGAN was unable to appear in the District Attorney's Office, when Mr. WEBB's testimony was to be taken de bene esse, and consequently that testimony could not be taken. The Court held that as MULLIGAN could have appeared if he chose, his failure to appear rendered it imperative on the Court to order his trial for to-day, (Friday,) when, perhaps, unless there are any more successful quibbles in the matter, he will be tried.

BILLY MULLIGAN, the exiled Californian, who is to be tried to-day before the General Sessions, for his recent assault upon HIRAM N. WEBB, Esq., of the San Francisco Vigilance Company, gave bail yesterday in $1,000, to answer an assault made the evening previous upon a Mr. JAMES F. WARREN. MULLIGAN met WARREN walking with an old flame of MULLIGAN's in Broadway. MULLIGAN couldn't stand that, and at once knocked his rival to the pavement. The assault seems to have been entirely unprovoked and cowardly.

The case of Capt. DE RIVIERE presented some new features yesterday. He waived the examination on the charge of larceny by giving bail. He was subsequently served with a writ of habeas corpus, and had an old board bill for himself and wife presented for payment, which throws some light on his antecedents.

The Commissioners of Health met on Thursday in the City Hall. In reference to the ship Susanna, recently arrived from Matanzas, it was decided to permit her and also the Grotto, from Sagua la Grande, to proceed on their voyages after one week's detention at Quarantine, provided the persons on board should not be in the meantime taken sick with fever.

The Empire State resumes her place to-day on the Fall River line. She has been four months in the hands of the mechanics, and has undergone the most thorough overhauling, and at an expense of more than $70,000.

Yesterday, 1,200 bales cotton, including 1,000 bales in transitu, were sold at very firm prices. Flour was in fair demand at uniform rates. No important change occurred in sound wheat, corn, or rye, each of which was in good request. Oats were irregular. Other kinds of provisions exhibited no really new feature. The auction sale of Sugars and Rio coffee resulted in the disposal of all that was offered at former prices. Sugars and molasses were more sought after. Freights were moderately active.

Mr. John Bright upon India.

If the world were governed according to the ideas of Mr. BRIGHT and his Manchester friends, the most sanguine dreams of the millennarian would be realized, but then a world of millenarian saints would be required to realize them. The reign of peace principles will only be supreme when the bulk of mankind are pacific; the era of good-will may be anticipated when all men will and do good. The fault of the Bright school of politicians lies in their erroneous belief that mankind is already prepared for the practical exhibition of principles which, while undoubtedly the most salutary for mankind, require an entire revolution of human nature to render them practicable. They propose to introduce the régime of heaven upon earth, while the earth still struggles under influences of the opposite region. The absurdity of insisting upon a wild Southdown lamb of the present day lying down beside the fierce South African monster, his cotemporary, is too patent to escape any but the extreme enthusiast and visionary. It does entirely escape Mr. BRIGHT and his friends.

The discussion of the India bill, introduced by the Derby Ministry, has procured an evolution of this Manchester system of opinions. Mr. BRIGHT has applied his scheme to the case of India. He recognizes and states with admirable distinctness the errors of British Government in the Peninsula, estimates not unfairly the difficulties to be encountered in correcting them, and then brings his doctrines to bear upon the case. His first measure in the order of time is a *general amnesty*. This is to be immediate. Of the propriety of an amnesty under circumstances that might be conceived, there can be no manner of doubt. Were the rebels of India totally subdued—were the claims of British authority completely vindicated—were there such promise of better days in the administration of Government, of justice, of military affairs, of taxation, as to induce that vast population to believe in the entire redress of their monstrous grievances, then it would be well to pass an act of oblivion. But at no period of the rebellion has the success of British arms in subduing the insurgents looked more gloomy. The mutineer may at this moment reasonably view his prospects of eventual triumph with entire complacency. To carry to the presumptive victor the olive branch which Mr. BRIGHT is ready to thrust alike into the hands of doubtful friends and declared foes, would be an acknowledgment of weakness against the moral effect of which the British rule could not subsist a month, and which would dispense with all the subsequent prescriptions of the confiding doctrinaire. The next step in Mr. BRIGHT's plan, is the abolition of the general government of India, and a division of the Peninsula into five wholly independent Presidencies, with separate military establishments. These Presidencies Mr. BRIGHT proposes to keep in intimate correspondence with the home Government, through frequent reports, and daily telegraphic dispatches. And here his outline of the working machinery terminates; and we end in a new principle, which is offered as a substitute for those which have heretofore controlled the Indian Administration. *Govern the people of India for their own advantage, and look for a return in the eventual grandeur of a regenerated people.* Surely Mr. BRIGHT fails to see what time o' day is marked on the world's dial. He is under the hallucination that the good time coming has already come. It is certainly just, so just, indeed, as to partake of the godlike, to propose that England indemnify the wrong she has wrought upon India, by some centuries of compensated but gratuitous labors in the path of honesty and good government. Magnanimity could aim at no higher mark than such a career of national self-denial and restitution. But has Mr. BRIGHT the remotest idea that the English Government or people, or that any people or government in the world, could be brought to act upon such principles of knight-errantry? A firm believer in an economical system, which rests all social questions upon self-interest and immediate results, with what consistency can the Manchester school propose to except the Government of India, that mine of self-interest and instant profits, from their comprehensive scheme?

After careful examination of the suggestions put forth by Mr. BRIGHT, we can discover no one that meets the exigencies of the case. The English rule in India is on the verge of ruin. The question is, not how to save it, but is it worth saving? What is its salvation worth to the Government of Great Britain? Nothing; for the cost of the Indian Government exceeds the resources supplied by the severest taxation on the face of the earth; and a debt is steadily accumulating. What is its salvation worth to the people of India? Less than nothing; for it exists only to plunder, wrong, and oppress; it does nothing for social developments; nothing for public improvements, or industrial encouragement; nothing for the elevation and civilization of the masses. It exposes one sixty-fourth part of the population of the globe to the most utter misgovernment witnessed since the era of Roman proconsulates; it does so at an expense which impoverishes the laborer, and blights the soil. The only parties benefited are the civil officials dispatched from England to aid in the work of mal-administration, who return gorged with the results of peculation. The true question, in every sensible point of view, is, how can England best extricate herself from this position of profitless responsibility, and do justice alone to India and to herself? And the true answer, the one we certainly should have had from a statesman of Mr. BRIGHT's philanthropic dispositions, is, let the attempt to govern India politically be abandoned at once and finally; and in its stead cultivate the most intimate and friendly commercial relations. The act would not only be just, but its reward splendid.

MULLIGAN TO BE TRIED.—We are most happy to learn that Judge RUSSELL has reviewed his decision in the case of BILLY MULLIGAN, and determined to try that disturber of the public peace at the present term, instead of deferring it until September. We presume that no one will be disposed to question the propriety of Judge RUSSELL's continuing to discharge the functions of his office, even though he is under an indictment himself, while he sits on the trial of such persons as Mr. MULLIGAN. If he had appeared yesterday and allowed the testimony of Mr. WEBB to be taken de bene esse, the trial would have been put off until September.

Another Rodgers in the Field.

On Monday last another brutal murder was perpetrated, in all its incidents almost precisely similar to that perpetrated a few months ago upon SWANSTON by the boy RODGERS. A party of drunken rowdies, armed, as usual, is roving the streets, intent upon mischief. One of them, named DONNELLY, sees a Mr. LEIDLEY standing peaceably at the door of his own house, selects him as a victim, and, without any provocation, rushes up and stabs him to the heart. We find he was immediately arrested, and the citizens, as usual, were indignant, and wanted to lynch him, and so forth. But this affords us no consolation; the arrest of criminals in the present state of the law is a poor farce. We shall be treated a month hence once more to the old tomfoolery. Juries will be formed with difficulty, and disagree as fast as they are formed. Writs of error will be moved for, appeals taken, new trials granted, and the proceeding will drag its slow length along, until the public is sick of it, and the criminal escapes with two or three years' imprisonment. About the merits of these cases there is never any dispute. The murder in this, as in RODGERS' case, is undeniable; but justice is defeated by legal quibbles, by the blunders of Judges, and by the disgraceful ambiguity and want of clearness of statutes regulating criminal procedure. We have said so much on this question that we might fairly, as far as duty is concerned, henceforward hold our tongues; but it is of such vast and overwhelming importance that the lives of the peaceable and innocent should be somehow protected from the knives of the beastly, drunken rabble who swarm in our streets, the disgrace of our civilization, that we are impelled to harp on the string till something be done. It is bad enough that, in spite of our schools and churches, such an enormous number of young men, from fifteen to twenty, should be given over to drunkenness and crime, but it is worse still that the law should offer no safeguard against their brutal passions or bloody weapons. *If public sentiment be decidedly* against the infliction of death on such culprits as RODGERS and DONNELLY, let us by all means abolish it and substitute something else; let us do anything to do away with uncertainty and delay, to make jurors faithful to their oaths, and prevent politicians from interfering with the course of the law. Is there no man in the City with the requisite qualifications of learning and character, to make the reform of our administration of criminal justice the work of his life? Is the bar of New-York so irremediably given over to money-making, political "pow wows" and stump speeches, that there is nobody in its ranks to tread in the steps of ROMILLY, or HORNER, or BROUGHAM? *There are surely as* honorable laurels to be won in protecting the lives of the peaceful, as in using quibbles, quiddets and quirks to save murderers from the gallows.

Proposed New Tariff in Canada.

No little feeling is raised in Canada, just at present, by a new tariff introduced into the Provincial Parliament by Mr. Attorney-General CAYLEY. The bill proposes to afford greater protection to home industry, though in this respect it does not go far enough to suit the leading protectionists, at whose head stands Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, the member from Hamilton, while the *free-trade men* are of course opposed to its provisions. Mr. BUCHANAN, *although at first disposed to support* the measure, has written a letter withdrawing his support, and claiming a still higher schedule *as necessary to the prosperity of Canada*, which province, he says, is now plunged into "unparalleled distress."

As the changes proposed will, if effected, have an important bearing upon our large trade with Canada, we print in another part of this paper Mr. CAYLEY's schedule of duties. The alterations contemplated cannot, of course, affect the articles covered by the Reciprocity arrangement; but it must be borne in mind that only a small portion of our Canadian commerce is included in the list made free by that treaty. The balance is left, as before, subject to any tariff the Provincial authorities may see fit to adopt, and the tariff now under discussion has for its main object the reduction of imports from the United States.

In the diversity of sentiment which prevails it is by no means certain that Mr. CAYLEY's project will pass, or that any new plan can be adopted; but that there is a strong disposition among the Canadians to lessen their imports from the States, is sufficiently manifest.

Judge Culver's Case.

We give considerable room, this morning, to a full report of the proceedings of a Council, called by Judge CULVER and sixty-two other members of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, in relation to the Judge's late expulsion from that Church. The scandal has been very widely discussed, and interests very large numbers of people. The Council worked hard and finished the whole matter in a session which began after noon, and ended about midnight of Wednesday last. The Secretary—the Rev. Mr. REMINGTON, of the Bedford-avenue Baptist Church—yesterday, formally and publicly announced to the Judge that the Council had unanimously concluded that the Church refused him (Judge CULVER) a copy of the charges against him when requested—refused to give the accused parties the names of their accusers, or a copy of the charges against them, or to allow the accused to be present at the examination of witnesses, and refused to allow the Judge to produce witnesses in his defence; and that by resolution the Council had agreed that nothing had come before it against the characters of Judge CULVER or Mrs. BROWN which should prevent any other Baptist Church from receiving them into fellowship. Of course, this did not restore the expelled parties to the Church; but it does all that any Council could do towards reinstating them in the confidence of the public, and throws upon the Church the necessity of proving that its action in the case was not unjust and cruel.

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The death of the Hon. S. B. WHALLON makes a vacancy, which it devolves *upon the Governor to fill. Mr. WHALLON's* term of three years would expire on the last day of December next, and consequently the person appointed in his place will hold the office till that date.

The deceased Commissioner had special charge of the Western Division, commencing at Montezuma, and including the Erie Canal west of that point, together with the Genesee Valley Canal.

As only a third part of the navigation season has expired, it is important that a speedy appointment should be made, and the selection of a proper person is [illegible] a matter not free from delicacy and difficulty.

At the ensuing November election, a Commissioner will be chosen for the regular term succeeding that of Mr. WHALLON.

The provision for filling vacancies in the office of Canal Commissioner, is found in an act passed Nov. 13, 1847.

Canal Commissioners should possess, in much larger measure than they usually do, a practical knowledge of their duties. The management of the Canals is a trade which cannot be learned in a day, and many aspire to the Commissionership who have little fitness for the place. An adroit politician may make a good Canal officer; but it is by no means certain that he will.

Missionary Trials in Turkey.

Another of those periodical assaults to which the authority of Turkish law is exposed in the mountains of Syria, is detailed in another column. Mr. DOD and his wife, missionaries of the American Board, had repaired to the vicinity of Mount Lebanon to perfect themselves in the Syriac dialect, employed in that region, with the eventual purpose of assuming active missionary labors under the shadow and among the cedars of Mount Libanus. Taking lodgings at a little inn, in the village of Zahleh, they at once attracted the interest and regard of the population; and, as a consequence, secured the animosity of a Convent of Greek Catholics, and of certain Jesuit Fathers of the Romish Church, who had selected the same evangelical field, and in rival devotion to the Papal See, resolved to expel the Protestant apostle of another hemisphere. After sundry vague threats, and acts of covert hostility, they at last proceeded in a body to the quarters of Mr. DOD, threw his little property—books, furniture and the rest—into the streets, and were on the point of carrying his wife and himself out bodily, when, to save her person from violence, Mr. DOD yielded, and suffered himself to be ejected from the village. He at once proceeded to Beyrout, stated his case to the British Consul, who, it appears, acts *ad interim* for the United *States, and who took the case in hand with* praiseworthy energy. He has promised to have the rioters punished; a resolution which the Turkish authorities engage to enforce.

It is worthy of remark that Asiatic Turkey is, of all the world-wide field of missionary effort, the one most obnoxious to persecution and molestation. The evangelist goes among the least enlightened savages of the Polynesian world, and through regions of Asia almost unknown to the secular adventurer, without encountering any other hazards than such as are necessarily incident to the enterprising traveler. His sacred claims secure at least respectful attention and courteous treatment, however lightly his doctrines are estimated. *But the Asiatic provinces of Turkey* are always dangerous. It was but a few years ago that a party of missionaries, consisting of Mr. DUNMORE and others, were plundered and grossly ill-treated by the Turkish authorities of Diarbekr. Last Winter Mr. DICKSON's family at Jaffa were mobbed, plundered and one of its members murdered. These incidents were the product of Mussulman bigotry. The case of Mr. DOD, on the contrary, is the result of Christian rivalry in the work of proselytism; and a fresh instance of the audacity of the Greek population of the Ottoman Empire, under the operation of recent indulgences. Under the circumstances, there seems to be a single course for our Government to adopt. The most ample redress should be exacted *from the Porte. Guarantees against the re*currences of these acts of violence should be insisted upon. While it may be true that the Ottoman exchequer is empty, it is equally true that vast sums have just been extracted from the vacuum to celebrate the nuptials of the Sultan's children. And while it is certain that it is almost impossible to preserve order among the lawless population of Mount Lebanon, it is a matter of history that the operations of Admiral NAPIER against Beyrout, something less than a score of years ago, had a wonderful efficacy in preserving European subjects and Governments from the results of such license. It is to be hoped no time will be lost in instructing the Minister at Constantinople to use the most cogent remonstrances. The zeal of Secretary CASS for religious toleration abroad may not again find so capital a chance for exercise.

The Indians of Washington Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I notice in the late advices from Oregon that new difficulties have arisen with the Indians of that country. How much of the report is true remains to be seen. My knowledge of that country induces me to believe that there are some mistakes about the number of Indians engaged in the fight at the attempted crossing of the Snake River by Colonel STEPTOE. The only tribes of Indians mentioned as being engaged in that fight, are the Pelouses and the Snakes. There have not been at any time within the last five years more than sixty warriors of the Pelouse band; and the Snake Indians, I think, would not venture into that part of the country at all. It being the Nez Percés country, and the two tribes, if not at war with each other, have for many years been sworn enemies. There are other and better reasons to doubt that there were anything like fifteen hundred Indian warriors collected at the engagement alluded to. There are not two thousand Indian warriors in both Oregon and Washington Territories east of the Cascade range of mountains; and about twelve hundred of these have always been friendly to the whites, and in no case have they been persuaded to take up arms against them. I allude to the Nez Percés, Spokans and Flat Heads. I trust the Government will bear this in mind before they move many thousand troops to that country. But there is a hint in these late reports well calculated to alarm the people on *this* side *of* the mountains, viz: that the Indians of that country have been stirred up by those *awful Mormons* to make war on the whites. I think this is quite as likely to be true as it is that the Mormons are the sole cause of the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius. It is more than five hundred miles from Salt Lake to Walla Walla, and if the Mormons are not friendly to the people of Oregon or Washington, they have become otherwise very lately.

It is not my intention to trouble you with extended remarks on Indian affairs at this time, but at another time I may do so.

A TRAVELER IN THE WEST.

Our next advices from Washington Territory will, doubtless, confirm the opinions of our correspondent. It is in the last degree improbable that the Pelouses, who muster but eighty warriors, could alone have routed Col. STEPTOE's command; and the alleged cooperation of the Snakes is evidently apocryphal, as that tribe is located on the frontiers of Utah and Oregon, two hundred miles away. The *entire Indian population of Washington*, on the east side of the Cascade mountains, where the disaster to Col. STEPTOE is reported to have happened, does not exceed 7,000 men, women and children. Governor STEVENS, in 1853, estimated them at 7,356, and Dr. ANSON DART, Indian Superintendent for Oregon, in 1851, made them 7,103. The number has steadily diminished since those dates. The largest force, therefore, they could set in the field would be less than 1,500, were they all hostile. But as five-sixths of them are friendly to the whites, no army could be mustered strong enough to win the advantage reported.

While upon this topic of Indian affairs in the far West, it may be worth while to notice how decisive an illustration they afford of the extravagance of the present Administration. During the administration of Mr. FILLMORE, the expenses of the Department in Oregon, which then embraced Washington, did not exceed $25,000 a year. The appropriation for the year ending on the 1st inst., was a fraction short of $290,000, without reckoning the cost of military operations, which amounted to $254,000 more. Yet the Indians have declined in number by a ratio readily determined; and their cost to the Federal Government should have declined in equable proportion, had anything like judicious economy been observed. Not only the enhanced outlay on the peace establishment, but the existence of a war with its enormous cost are proofs of inexcusable maladministration, which better counsels, and exact honesty might have avoided. Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet are answerable.

City Items.

THE NEW UNITED STATES COURT BUILDINGS.—The work on these buildings, in Chambers-street, on the site of the old Burton's Theatre, for the purpose of fitting them for the use of the United States Courts, was commenced a week ago last Monday. Mr. CLARKE, the Architect of the Department of the Interior at Washington, came on here and closed the contract for the work with Mr. STANBURY, who has for many years been the repairer of the Custom-House. The amount to be paid, for the entire repairs is between $1,000 and $1,700,—the place to be ready by the 1st of September, and to be entirely finished by the 1st of October. The United States District-Attorney, United States Marshal, and the clerks of the Circuit and District Courts will have rooms assigned them in the new buildings. There will also be accommodation for the Grand Jury and for Judges' Chambers. Mr. SANDFORD is endeavoring to have the Secretary of the Interior to make such arrangements as will accommodate the Library of the Law Institute. There will be two Court-rooms, 38x30 feet and 25 feet high. When completed the buildings will be an ornament to that part of the City.

SCHOOL RECEPTIONS.—The pupils of the Girls' and Boys' Grammar School, No. 21, J. J. ANDERSON, Principal, gave their second semi-annual reception at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday. The school made a fine appearance, and a large number of parents and visitors were present to witness the interesting exercises. Addresses were made by Commissioner TWEED and other school officers. The exercises indicated considerable improvement in the character of the school since the enlargement of the school edifice last season.

The pupils of Mr. FOULKES' Grammar School, No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward, gave a semi-annual reception to their friends, commencing at 9½ o'clock, yesterday. A large attendance of visitors graced the occasion, and Mr. DELAMATER and other school officers addressed the pupils.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The promised series of Promenade Concerts is announced for Monday evening next, under the direction of Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and MERRAN. The parquet of the Academy will be floored over, in order to afford room for promenades; vases of flowers are to be furnished to decorate the building, and refreshments are to be furnished as becomes Summer-night festivals. The music is to be of the light order, suitable for hearing of a hot night, and a pleasant programme is laid out. The Promenade Concerts will be just the thing for these sultry evenings.

Some Interesting Things at Boston on the Fifth.

The Celebration of the Fifth in Boston seems to have brought out a variety of famous people. Speeches were made by RUFUS CHOATE, EDWARD EVERETT, Governor BANKS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and his followers; JOHN S. HOLMES was the City Orator; President BUCHANAN, Senator CRITTENDEN and Rev. C. WINTHROP, wrote letters, and the proceedings of the day were generally enlivened by a prodigious *display of military splendor, fantastical parades of* "fast" young men, a regatta, a double balloon ascension, &c. The City Orator, Mr. HOLMES, made a cruel hit at the Garrisonian school of professional *philanthropists in the course of his oration. He re*marked:

"There are among us men who live upon alarm and terror; who fatten upon public tumult, and find no peace in the still movement of ordinary political life. Take away their power of disturbance, and they would die from want of means of a living, or come as their *proper* destiny is, to inhabit the madhouse or workhouse. There is no meaner animal than the *professed* philanthropist, who, under the pretense of feeling for public and political wrong, gathers to *himself* a good living, and always leaves the objects of his charity as they were, and *where* they were, as the sentimental capital of his future harvest. And out of this sectional temper of the time, there has arisen a lusty crowd of such partisan philanthropists, who work like rats in the dark, and coadjutant with the selfish politician above ground, live and move to one end—to blindly, foolishly destroy the united, essential power of these broad States. Perhaps such vermin *must* exist, but let the heel of every honest American be upon their heads."

Mr. EVERETT spoke to the Democracy of the Revere House. He indulged in a bit of personal reminiscence:

"As long as I was in public life, I was a member, as you know, Sir, of that old Whig Party to which you have referred—the national Whig Party; a political association, Sir, I am sure you will grant, of which no one need be ashamed. The prostration of my health compelled me, four years ago, to resign the honorable post which I then filled in the public service. Since that period, new parties have been organized; old ones have either retired for a while, at least, from the field, or have been forced in some degree on new issues; and if I felt the slightest inclination, (which I do not,) with the partial restoration of my health, to return to public life, I should be deterred from it by the fact that between the extremes of opinion which distract and threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle path to practical usefulness which a friend of moderate counsels is permitted to pursue. *Statesmanship, as it was understood in my younger days*—that is, the study of the foreign relations of the country, its defences, naval and military, its currency and finances, its internal improvements, its great industrial interests, and the relations of the Government to the Indian tribes, *has almost become an obsolete idea*, and our political life has assumed almost exclusively the form of sectional agitation. Into that dreary and profitless agitation I have no heart to enter."

Mr. EVERETT added:

"For myself, I have found in every part of the country generous traits of character, vast and well-understood capacities of progress, and hopeful auguries of good; and taken in the aggregate, they are the abode of a population as intelligent, as prosperous, as moral and as religious as any to be found on the surface of the globe. There is one little corner of each which I should like to annihilate; if I could wield a magician's wand, I would sink it to the centre. Its name is Buncombe; not the respectable county of that name in North Carolina, against which I have nothing to say, but a pestilent little political electioneering Buncombe in every State and every district, which is the prolific source of most of our troubles. If we could get rid, Sir, of Buncombe, and if we could bring back the harmony which reigned on the day which we celebrate, and the days which preceded and followed it—when Massachusetts summoned WASHINGTON to lead the armies of New-England; when Virginia and Carolina sent their supplies of corn and of rice to feed their famished brethren in Boston; when JEFFERSON and ADAMS joined hands to draft the great Declaration—if I could live to see that happy day, I would, upon my honor, Sir, go to my grave as cheerfully as the tired and contented laborer goes to his nightly rest. I shall, in the course of nature, go to it before long, at any rate, and I wish no other epitaph to be placed upon it than this: 'Through evil report, and through good report, he loved his whole country.'"

GOV. BANKS, having been called out at the City Banquet, also gave a morsel of his own personal history.

"There were many reasons, individual as well as official, why he was pleased to join with the citizens of Boston in the commemoration of this day. He begged leave to say *that he helped to build this city himself*. In its darkened shops, upon the printing presses and engines which have contributed so much *to its glory*, he gave the toil of his youth, *and were it necessary he could still return to them*. Those localities he never passed without emotion. Although subse*quently admitted to the profession of the law—of* which the orator of the day was so distinguished an *ornament—his memory still reverted with pleasure to the days which he passed in those workshops*, for there with those who were associated with him, were passed many of the happiest hours of his life."

The Garrisonians held a celebration at South Framingham, which appears to have been a remarkably funny time. After GARRISON had had his say, the violent Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY, who was prominent at the Rutland Convention, defended the character of that miscellaneous assemblage.

"That Convention," he said, "was a gathering larger than the one in which they were then assembled, continuing three days, and a more earnest honest, devoted, liberty-loving, man-loving and God-honoring body of them and seldom, it had not been his happiness to attend for twenty years."

Mr. WINTHROP's letter is interesting for a suggestion it contains, to the effect that the 3d of July should be substituted for the 4th, when the 4th falls on Sunday. He adds:

"You are aware that WASHINGTON, having arrived at Cambridge on the day [illegible], took command of the American Army for the first time on the 3d of July, 1775. Would it not be a happy expedient, and worthy coincidence, if, when the intervention of a Sunday shall cut off the customary routine of these celebrations, we could combine the commemoration of these two great events—WASHINGTON taking command of the Army in 1775, and Congress declaring our Independence in 1776."

The National Guard at Richmond—Their Final Parade and March—Farewell of Gov. Wise to the Citizens—Pyrotechnics and a bit of Philosophy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 7.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council which accompanied the remains of Ex-President MONROE to this place, left for Washington this morning. The departure of the Committee was to have taken place yesterday, but a dinner at Gov. WISE's house, at which the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, SAMUEL B. GOVERNEUR, the grandson of MONROE, the Mayor of Richmond, Dr. WOODWARD, N. Y. S. M., and others were present, detained them until it was too late to leave for Washington. The dinner was a social affair, and there was no speech-making. The Seventh Regiment sailed for Washington, quite punctually at the hour which I named in my last. During the afternoon, before their departure, they indulged freely in leave-taking—a disagreeable duty of which the best friends are compelled at times to partake. Considerable amusement was created in the street which divides the two buildings which constitute Ballard's hotel—a bridge thrown over the street connects them at the second story, by the performances of a private in the 6th company of the National Guard, familiarly known as GEN. RAIN, who is a noted gymnast. He performed some ludicrous feats on the back of an odd-looking donkey which, with a negro driver, was passing by, and fairly "astonished the natives." Performances which require much muscular exertion at this season of the year, are looked upon with amazement in this climate; those of Mr. RAIN, in any season or zone, would have made a passer-by stop to take a second look. At 6 o'clock the companies were mustered at their different quarters, and marched to Capitol-square, which the Colonel had indicated as the place where the line would be formed prior to marching to the boat, about a mile and a half distant. When they were assembled at the Park, looking well, and in fine spirits, they marched and countermarched before the Governor and his officers, who were in front of the line, and performed their maneuvres *as one man*. The Virginians were highly delighted, and applauded them loudly, especially when they obeyed the orders "Charge Bayonets" and "Order Arms." The ranks were, of course, much fuller than they were at the parade the day before, when many of the men were off duty—engaged in the pleasing occupation, to the curious stranger, which, in New-York, is termed "Seeing the elephant." The Richmond quadruped is, by the way, a very fine specimen. The most interesting part of his anatomy, as he grows on this soil, after GOV. WISE and CRAWFORD's "Washington"—the very trunk and tusks of the animal—are the Cascades, Hollywood Cemetery, the [illegible] farm on the banks of James River, the quaint little old stone building, which was the first ever built in Richmond, in which WASHINGTON and MONROE, and probably the other giants of the old time in Virginia were entertained in the pre-fossilated period of the existence of these men who could not die, and the historical vicinity of the Cemetery, where POWHATAN held court, and POCAHONTAS saved the life of the man whose name is in every man's mouth almost daily, and occupies several pages of the New-York Directory. Then the new Custom-House, built of Virginia granite, quarried just over the river, greatly attracted the attention of the New-Yorkers, and the large tobacco factories wagged their pig-tails with joy at the honors which, their proprietors conceived, were heaped upon them by the visits of the inquisitive of the Regiment. But the time for departure having arrived, these places were, of necessity, deserted by the latter, and, with the exception of one man from each company detailed to take care of the baggage, probably not a man's voice was missed when Colonel DURYEE proposed three cheers for the Virginians. Six were given with a will, and then the Governor stepping forward addressed the crowd, citizens and soldiery, saying, "The New-York regiment has cheered for us, I propose now that the Virginians salute the New-Yorkers with three times three." The call was responded to heartily. The Regiment then huzzaed for Governor WISE, and when they were silent he stepped forward, and briefly bade them farewell. They of Virginia, he said, had given the regiment a cordial welcome, and he now, on behalf of Virginia, on behalf of the city of Richmond, and for himself individually, bade them farewell. He hoped to see them at Richmond again. The men applauded and cheered him, the drums beat, the officers and regiment saluted him, and then fell into line and marched out of the square. Fireworks were set off in front of the Statue of Washington as they marched out, and along their route down Main-street a mile and a half, Roman candles and rockets were frequently discharged. The whole of the Richmond soldiery preceded them, and at the boat took leave of them with drums beating and arms presented. Nothing occurred to mar the universal good feeling which prevailed between the Virginians and their guests. The results of this visit and of all similar opportunities of greeting and, more than that, of forming acquaintances and friendships between Americans of the North and of the South, must always be gratifying to those who love the Union, and productive of great national good. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8.

The steamer *Ericsson*, with the 7th Regiment National Guard on board, ran aground at 9 o'clock this morning, about 80 miles below Washington. A steamer was sent to their relief. It is expected the regiment will reach here about midnight, and visit Mt. Vernon to-morrow. The District Volunteer Companies, and a detachment of Marines, have been under arms all day waiting their arrival. An invitation has been extended to the regiment to visit Baltimore.

The Canal Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany correspondent alludes, in the TIMES of this date, to the course pursued by the Hon. GEORGE J. TUCKER at the last session of the Canal Board, at Albany, and in this connection defames and falsely impeaches the character of the Canal officers in this City.

As for the Secretary of State, he can doubtless bear with entire equanimity the charge of having stood up in defence of his friends, the New-York Democratic Canal officers. He has simply restored them to the positions held, and the duties performed, by their Know-Nothing predecessors in office last year. He has taken off the additional, unnecessary and impossible labors imposed upon them, since the first of January past, by the Know-Nothing Auditor. Mr. TUCKER will doubtless leave your correspondent at full liberty to attempt any misrepresentation of his action in this particular which may seem necessary for partisan purposes.

But as to the Canal officers in this City, whom he assails, I accuse him in this of mendacity and inexcusable perversion. They are, one and all, gentlemen of as high standing, personal worth and unimpeachable reputations as any men in the community. The charge that they are, or that any of them is, unable to read or write, is absurd. Any one of them would compare favorably, I doubt not, in these qualifications, with their Know-Nothing predecessors, or with your correspondent who indulges in such gratuitous aspersions. It is true (and herein lies the grievance of your correspondent and his friend, the Auditor) that one or two of them may, perhaps, be of foreign birth: but the Secretary of State, and the other Democratic members of the Canal Board do not belong to the political school which inquires into the birthplace or religion of an American citizen whose fitness for public duties in other respects is unquestionable.

DEMOCRAT.

EFFECTS OF ADVERTISING.—The New-York *Ledger* is a weekly paper of but few pretensions, but its publisher has expended about a quarter of a million dollars in advertising it in the columns of this and other journals—$100,000 of it within the last year. The results have justified this munificent outlay. The *Ledger* now issues some 380,000 copies regularly; keeping eight single-cylinder power presses running on its weekly edition from Monday morning till Saturday night. The white paper of each issue, dry, weighs 31,000 pounds, (350 reams, weighing 88 pounds each;) and each edition as it comes damp from the press must weigh some twenty-five or thirty tons. The publisher's outlay in obtaining this enormous circulation *has of course been great*; but he has *made it all out of his business, and something more.* We do not mean to claim all the credit of his success for his advertising, for he employs able and popular writers, and has much improved the quality of his journal within the last year; but without extensive advertising the merits of his sheet would have remained to this hour unknown to, and, of course, unappreciated by, the great mass of those who are now his readers. Business in our day has three cardinal elements: 1. The article offered must be well worth the money; 2. It must be adapted to the needs and the tastes of the million; 3. It must be so advertised that the million are made fully aware of its existence; and, 4. It must be sold for cash down and nothing short. Based on these foundations, business may succeed, even in these dull, hard times.—*Tribune.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The American Ship Canal Company to be Protected by Government—The Treaties With the Western Indians—Utah Affairs—The French Passport System—Public Lands to be Sold, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8.

I learn from a reliable source that President BUCHANAN has determined to protect the American Ship Canal Company in their contract with Nicaragua. The Cabinet advise to this course, and against further temporizing, and Costa Rica favors the movement. Instructions are already prepared, and will be forthwith dispatched to Gen. LAMAR, directing him to impress distinctly upon the public authorities of Nicaragua the fact that our policy towards that Republic has been changed, and that remedies against all existing or future evils will be enforced in a summary way. Where's General WILLIAM WALKER?

My dispatch, giving a synopsis of the Indian treaties, created no little stir among the officials here. The wonder is how your correspondent "Q" exhumed treaties which had been so long buried among the secret archives of the Senate. The scalping-knife and tomahawk would have frightened them up again, had I not resurrected them in advance.

The dissatisfaction has no doubt spread far and wide, and even reaches the Indians on our more immediate western borders. I learn that every precaution will be taken by the Indian office to avoid and prevent a surprise and general outbreak.

The Administration watches with interest every item of news from Utah. Although the general order, which the TIMES published in advance, makes a redistribution of the Utah army, yet there was a saving clause, and the War Department is by no means certain that General HARNEY will not in the exercise of a sound discretion press onward to Salt Lake Valley.

Our Government, I learn, is by no means pleased with the late stringent regulations of France in regard to visas of Passports. By these regulations, a citizen of the United States, after obtaining a passport from his own Government, is compelled to appear in person before the Diplomatic or Consular Agent in this country, of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, and again identify himself, or he will not be permitted to enter the French territory. The great seal of our Republic has ceased to be sufficient to secure a French visa even within our own borders. In other words, the Imperial edicts of NAPOLEON III. are being daily enforced upon American soil, and our citizens subjected to great inconvenience and expense thereby. It is the intention of the Department of State to enter a protest against the regulations.

Uncle Sam designs using every means in his power to replenish his empty coffers. With this view he has thrown into public market the following small parcels of real estate:

5½ million acres in ....California
1½ million acres in ....Louisiana
2¼ million acres in ....Nebraska
3 million acres in ....Kansas

Making in round numbers twelve millions of acres, every acre of which, a few years ago, would have been readily taken up at the minimum price, $1 25 per acre. But it is now estimated that not over one-half of the amount thrown into market will be sold during the present fiscal year. Seven millions and a half of dollars will, however, be no inconsiderable relief to a depleted treasury while importations continue light.

The Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office is making preparations to test the cultivation of tea in this country. The seed will be preserved in China especially for the purpose, planted in glass cases and shipped in October. By the time of their arrival here they will have sufficiently sprouted to be set out in beds. After being tested here, the plants, if successful, will be distributed among the Southern States. An order for a great variety of seeds will also be sent to Egypt in a few days through a house in London. This list includes wheat, barley, rice, clover, (*Trefolium Alexandrinum*,) &c. &c. Arrangements are also making to commence a nursery for the growth of ornamental trees for the public grounds in this and other cities. They can be supplied from a public nursery at one twentieth of their present cost. Such is the estimate of the Interior Department.

The Commencement at Georgetown College yesterday, was numerously attended by our distinguished citizens, and the exercises were even more satisfactory than usual. The defence of the "Press," by J. O'FLEET(?), of Michigan, and "The Poetry of Life," by CHARLES B. KENNY, of Pennsylvania, were compositions of rare beauty and power. Father B. H. MCGUIRE announced his expectation of relinquishing the Presidency of this ancient seat of learning.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8.

It appears from the army orders just issued, that within the past year there have been 54 promotions, 113 resignations, 36 deaths and 26 appointments, including those of 25 cadets to Brevet Second-Lieutenancies.

Commander ROSS has been ordered, by the Secretary of the Navy, to the Norfolk Navy-Yard, *vice* Commander FORD(?), detached and Commander HARDY to the Rendezvous at Boston, in place of Commander WINSLOW, detached.

The War Department is in receipt of dispatches from General JOHNSTON dated the 11th of June. They contain nothing of especial interest. The Army was in good condition. According to the copies of the official orders, the troops were to march forthwith in three divisions, on as many consecutive days, to Salt Lake Valley, in compliance with the instructions of the Government.

Meeting of the Republican State Committee

A STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT SYRACUSE IN SEPTEMBER.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 8.

The Republican State Committee met in this City at noon to-day. A very exciting session was held until nearly 3 P. M. The debate was very warm, the struggle being between those representing the interests of that section of the party desiring the election of but one delegate from each district, and those called independents, who are supposed to be adverse to the *Evening Journal*, and who wished delegates elected. After a spirited contest the latter prevailed.

On motion of DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, a resolution was adopted calling a Convention of two delegates from each district to meet at Syracuse, September 8.

The following is the call for the Convention adopted by the Committee:

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Albany on the 8th day of July, 1858, the 8th day of September was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention, as will be seen by the following notice:

The Republican electors of the State of New-York are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention in the city of Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, and for transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

COMMITTEE.

Dis.		Dis.	
1—	Edwin D. Morgan, James W. Nye, Benjamin F. Manierre.	5—	D. C. Littlejohn, J. J. Briggs, Calvin Littlefield.
2—	John G. Floyd, Amos P. Stanton, L. C. Platt.	6—	J. B. Williams, Benjamin F. Bruce, A. S. Diven.
3—	John L. Schoolcraft, James M. Forsyth, Charles L. Beale.	7—	James C. Smith, Alfred Ely, D. Rumsey.
4—	Edward Dodd, Wm. A. Wheeler, Henry Churchill.	8—	E. G. Spaulding, P. Dorsheimer, Charles O. Shepard.

Governor KING is absent from the city, and the appointment of a Canal Commissioner in the place of Mr. WHALLON(?), deceased, is not expected to be made before Tuesday.

No News of the Telegraph Fleet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 8—10 A. M.

The weather is clear, fine and warm, and the wind west; but as yet there are no signs of the Telegraph Cable fleet.

BAY OF BULL'S ARM, Thursday, July 8—6 P. M.

The weather this evening is cloudy, and the wind westward. There are as yet no indications of the Telegraph fleet.

Mr. Douglas at Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 5.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS arrived here last evening, and was enthusiastically received by upwards of three thousand citizens, and escorted to his hotel amid the firing of cannon, bands of music, &c. He was addressed on behalf of the citizens by E. C. MESSER(?), to which Mr. DOUGLAS responded in a happy speech. A great display of fire-works concluded the festivities. It was one of the greatest demonstrations which ever took place in this city.

Large Fire at Fond du Lac, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 8.

Sixteen buildings in Fond du Lac were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $30,000, of which $11,000 is insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who has been arrested.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Thursday, July 8.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day and nominated HENRY KEYES, for Governor; WELLS LYMAN, for Lieutenant-Governor, and J. T. THURSTON, for State Treasurer.

Explosion of Steam Boilers and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 8.

An explosion this morning of two steam boilers at the Manchester Print Works, 5 miles from this City, caused the death of two persons, and scalded a third so badly as to leave no hope of his recovery. The damage to the property is estimated at $5,000.

The Great Pleasure Excursion.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 8.

The new steamer *Planet* takes the *Lady Elgin's* place in the excursion trip around Lake Superior, leaving Chicago the 13th, and Collingwood the 17th of July, at 8 P. M.

The de Riviere Scandal—Letter from Mrs. Blount—The Captain Gives Bail and Declines an Examination—He is Served with a Habeas Corpus and a Dun.

The scandalous romance of Capt. DE RIVIERE and the BLOUNTS, mother and daughter, continues to enliven the shades of Hoboken, and the Hotel Napoleon is besieged by a crowd of curious visitors. As was expected, the Captain declined the preliminary examination yesterday, on the charge of larceny preferred by Col. BLOUNT, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury in October. FRANK MCDONOUGH, the Chief of Police, of Hoboken, who has DE RIVIERE in custody, became his surety. The Captain continues at the Hotel Napoleon, and says he has resolved to make Hoboken his residence, and has taken steps to become a naturalized citizen. Mrs. BLOUNT also remains at the hotel, and appears to be much annoyed by the notoriety she has acquired, and complains of the magnified statements, purporting to come from her, which have appeared in some of the papers, and particularly of the publication of a private letter from her daughter, which she can hardly believe was obtained by the permission of Captain DE RIVIERE. As for Miss BLOUNT, the heroine of the romance, her whereabouts has not yet been discovered. It is certain that she is not at the Hotel Napoleon with her mother, and it is equally certain that those who know her place of concealment, including DE RIVIERE—who, judging from the free use he makes of her letters, is leaky enough—are determined to keep the matter secret for the present.

The only new feature that presented itself yesterday with reference to the legal aspect of the case was the issuing of two writs of *habeas corpus* by Judge OGDEN, one directed to the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, and the other to Capt DE RIVIERE. The following is a copy of the document:

New Jersey, ss.—The State of New-Jersey to JOHN HUDKIN(?) and HENRY DE RIVIERE, of the county of Hudson, greeting:

We command you that you have the bodies of Mrs. EMILY J. BLOUNT and Miss EMILY J. BLOUNT, wife and daughter of FREDERICK S. BLOUNT, under your custody or the custody of some or one of you, and detained by you from said FREDERICK S BLOUNT as is said under safe and sure conduct, together with the day and cause of their being by you detained before his honor ELIAS B. D. OGDEN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judication of New-Jersey, at the Court-House in the city of Hudson, in the county of Hudson, on the ninth day of July instant, at the hour of nine in the forenoon of that day to do and receive all and singular those things which our said Justice shall then and there consider of them in this behalf. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness his honor ELIAS B. D. OGDEN, Justice of our Supreme Court aforesaid, at Trenton, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand hundred and fifty-eighth.

CHAS. P. SMITH, Clerk.

RANSOM and BROWNE, Attorneys.

The writs were obtained on the affidavit of Colonel BLOUNT, after it was found that Capt. DE RIVIERE had given bail on the charge of larceny, and were served yesterday afternoon. This proceeding, like the previous action taken by the unfortunate Col. BLOUNT to recover possession of his wife and daughter, will probably prove abortive; as our reporter was informed by the attorneys for the parties, that the return will contain a full and explicit denial by Capt. DE RIVIERE and Monsieur HUDKIN, of any attempt at coercion, imprisonment, custody, or detention of the parties, past or present; and further, that as to Mrs. BLOUNT, she remains at the Hotel Napoleon of her own free will and accord, and intends to remain there until she has taken steps to procure a separation from her husband, whom she declares she will never live with again.

The following curious and suggestive letter we have received from Mrs. BLOUNT:

LETTER FROM MRS. COL. BLOUNT.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Thursday, July 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name and that of my daughter have been so often before the public during the past few weeks, not only in scraps of so-called news, but in editorial articles of greater or less length, based, of course, by whomever written, on the one-sided statements of my husband, Col. BLOUNT, up to this time uncontradicted by me, and upon papers which he is pleased to term "documentary evidence," trumped up and shown or caused to be shown by him to the gentlemen of the Press, that I feel I shall be compelled to give to the public, although reluctantly, my own version of this sad affair. Persistent silence on my part, under the circumstances, would naturally be regarded as a negative admission by me of the correctness of the false statements which Colonel BLOUNT has thought proper to cause to be printed, reflecting upon me, his wife, my dear child, and oh! if he could only see it—on himself.

As for myself, I assure you, Sir, that I should not put myself to the trouble of writing a single line in my own defence—not that I am indifferent to the opinion of my friends, but that I know their opinion of me to be based upon too solid a foundation to be shaken by the attacks of Colonel BLOUNT. It would be as ridiculous for me to deny to those who have known me from girlhood the truth of Colonel BLOUNT's statements, as for you, Sir, to write a grave and labored denial of a charge of petty larceny brought against you by some wrong-headed political opponent, without even a shadow upon which to base his senseless accusation.

I repeat, Sir, that it is not necessary for me to justify myself to my friends; and my instincts, my education, my tastes and my associations as an American lady, all combine to make me shrink from obtruding purely personal matters on the public; but my love for my dear child, and my sense of what I conceive to be my duty to her, compared to which in strength and intensity all the other elements of my being are as mustard-seed to a mountain, impel me to ask through the columns of your paper for a suspension of public opinion until after my side of the story shall have been heard.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will in a few days, (as soon as my health and strength will permit,) prepare for your paper a detailed account of this unfortunate case, from the time Captain DE RIVIERE was first introduced into our family in Mobile up to the hour of my writing. In the meantime, Sir, may I beg to be relieved from the incessant solicitations for interviews with which I am beset by reporters for the Press. Such of these young gentlemen as I have chosen to see were polite and respectful; but, although well-meaning, they are sometimes careless, and do irreparable injury, unintentional, of course, but none the less effectively. Altogether, the pests of these gentlemen, and the immaturity of their experience, render them undesirable persons for me to converse with on subjects so delicate as those involved in this case. I do not, indeed, wish to see any one until after my statement shall have appeared.

Persons of whatever mental calibre, who have read only Col. BLOUNT's statements, must, I know, be more or less prejudiced against me. I do not, therefore, wish to see any one under such a disadvantage. After I shall have made my statement, Col. BLOUNT and I will be on an equal footing, and then, if any of the responsible editors of the daily papers choose to call upon me, and see for themselves, whether or not I have what Col. BLOUNT singularly denominates a "mental distemper" I shall be most happy to see them. With great respect, E. J. BLOUNT.

THE CAPTAIN SERVED WITH A NEW PROCESS.

While the chivalrous Captain sat in his parlor cogitating upon the above writ of *habeas corpus*, and other weighty matters growing out of his romantic attachment, his privacy was intruded upon by the following vulgar document, emanating from SYLVESTER & BISSELL, Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-street:

BROOKLYN, E. D., Wednesday, July 7, 1857.

Capt. HENRI ARNOUX DE RIVIERE

To E. D. GOODNOW, Proprietor of the *Wall House*, Fourth-street, Williamsburg, Dr.

To board and lodging for self and wife to date. $226 50

Received payment.

This, to be sure, was rather a shabby document to thrust under the nose of a man who was engaged in Cupidian contemplations upon "the course of true love," but, nevertheless, the Captain took it coolly—so coolly, indeed, that he forgot to return an answer, and when the bearer of the dispatch asked for an interview with the Captain, he was told by the servant that the Captain had just left the hotel by the side door.

On making inquiries relative to the above bill, our reporter was informed that on his first arrival in this country, in February, 1857, Capt. DE RIVIERE, with his wife, put up at the "Wall House," in Williamsburg, being recommended thereto by the captain of the vessel in which they came over, (they came in a sailing vessel,) who was an acquaintance of Mr. GOODNOW, the proprietor of the house. They continued there until the 7th of July, when DE RIVIERE returned to Europe on a visit, leaving his wife at the hotel. On his departure he gave Mr. GOODNOW a draft on a house in London, for the amount due at that date, which draft was immediately returned, protested, with the intimation that Capt. HENRI ARNOUX DE RIVIERE kept no account at that establishment. The Captain's wife continued at the hotel some six weeks after her husband left, when she too sailed for Europe. Mr. GOODNOW states that while residing at his house, they represented themselves as man and wife, and that Capt. RIVIERE has often stated to him, and to his son, the particulars of his marriage in France,—giving dates, locality, &c. He exhibited to our reporter a letter written to him by Capt. DE RIVIERE, while the latter was on a trip to the West, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:

BUFFALO, Friday, May 8, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I received a note to-day, which obliges me to remain longer than I thought at first absent from New-York. Perhaps I will go to Chicago before I return, and that may last one month. I am in a great anxiety about my wife's health, and I pray you, Sir, to write me a circumstantial letter including the doctor's advice. It is very important for me as it would change all my prospects. There is nothing important enough to enter in consideration with my wife's health, and I should immediately return if there was the least danger.

I should also be thankful to you, Sir, for the note of the money I owe you presently, as I want to send it by post before I return.

I shall expect your answer, and wait for it with great impatience. I am, Sir, truly yours,

Capt. H. A. DE RIVIERE.

Mr. GOODNOW states that while they were residing at his house a rumor got into circulation that the woman living with Captain DE RIVIERE was his mistress, and not his wife; that DE RIVIERE on hearing it became greatly enraged, and threatened to shoot any man who should repeat it. That finally, to silence the scandal, he came over to New-York, and had the marriage ceremony repeated in Canal-street, and that this was the marriage alluded to in Captain DE RIVIERE's letter to the public. Mr. GOODNOW has several other letters in his possession from Captain DE RIVIERE, in all of which he speaks of his wife in the most affectionate terms.

"Affairs of Honor."

DUEL BETWEEN ST. LOUIS DOCTORS.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"A correspondence was published in this paper, some days since, having in contemplation a duel between Dr. WALKER and Dr. M. A. PALLEN. From the tenor of the last letter it was inferred that no meeting would take place. But the correspondence, it is understood, was reopened, by the avowal, on the part of Dr. WALKER, of his readiness to accept the challenge of Dr. PALLEN, and his appointment of Dr. DRAKE MCDOWELL to arrange preliminaries. The meeting was arranged to take place in the neighborhood of Cahokia, Illinois, and the principals and their friends repaired to Papstown, Illinois, on Saturday, where they were to remain until the time appointed for the duel. All the details were set down—rifles, fifty paces, wheel and fire—the ground measured, &c. Meanwhile, Dr. HAMMER had gone before Justice HECKENKRATH and on his oath procured a warrant for the arrest of all the parties concerned. Such a warrant was of no use in Illinois, but it was not without its virtue; for Dr. DRAKE MCDOWELL returned to this city Saturday evening, and the police soon arrested him. Of course the duel could not go on without a friend of Dr. WALKER being present, and at that late hour Mr. BARRETT was informed to that effect. But Justice HECKENKRATH was not inactive, and about one o'clock of Sunday morning, he, in company with two policemen, succeeded in finding the parties at their temporary locality, arrested them on their own authority, and brought them to this city. Being here, the law was made to operate upon them, and they were held in sums of $2,000 each, to keep the peace, which being given they were discharged.

THE EDITORIAL DUEL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the N. O. Bee, 30th ult.

A hostile meeting occurred yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, on Metairie Ridge, with pistols, at twelve paces, between Messrs. ISRAEL GIBBONS, Reporter of the *Crescent*, and JOSEPH HANLON, Reporter of the *True Delta*. The second of the former was Mr. FRANK BARRETT; that of the latter was Col. MCDONALD, of Mobile. At the first fire Mr. GIBBONS was shot through the upper part of the right lung, the ball passing out through his back. Mr. HANLON was untouched, though, being near-sighted, he did not fire until after his antagonist. The wound of Mr. GIBBONS was regarded as so dangerous that he could not be removed until a litter was procured, when he was conveyed to his residence, in the Third District.

The cause of the difficulty we believe to be as follows: Both gentlemen were engaged in reporting for their respective papers at the Girls' High School examination, in Rampart street, last Saturday, when, after the delivery of the original compositions by some of the young ladies, Mr. HANLON asked for and obtained from the Principal the manuscript of some of the compositions for publication. Mr. GIBBONS, on applying afterwards, could not obtain them, and charged Mr. HANLON with having taken an undue advantage, or with having stolen the papers.

Mr. HANLON supposed the remark to be made in a joking way, and so received it at the time; but finding that Mr. GIBBONS did not recognize him, on meeting afterwards on several occasions, addressed a note to Mr. G., by the hands of a friend, asking if he intended his remark as serious. The reply being that it was so meant, a challenge was immediately sent and accepted—the serious result we have already stated. We learned last evening that Mr. GIBBONS' physician pronounced his wound a mortal one.

REGATTA AT NEWBURG.—The Newburg people having caught the regatta infection, and not being favorably situated for sailing, tried their hand at rowing on Monday last, and had an exciting race among the skiffs and fishing boats. The race began at 2 P. M., the distance being 5¼ miles. It was won by *Factory Belle*, of Newburg. The second race between four-oared boats, the first prize being $100, and the second, $25. The *West* won the race by 47 seconds. The third race was between two pair of scull boats, same prizes; *Gazelle* won. The *Rappahannock* broke in two, and came near drowning her men. The fourth race, by a single pair of sculls, $50 and $25 prizes. Seven boats entered. *James Underhill* won by 45 seconds.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 10.

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II.—ORATION OF RUFUS CHOATE.—Delivered on the 5th July, before the Democracy of Boston—in full.

III.—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY DIFFICULTIES.

IV.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

V.—THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

VI.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from "Malakoff."

VII.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Dudley Observatory—Exhumation of the Remains of President Monroe—The Search Question and the Slave-trade—Our Criminal Justice—The Misfortune of being a Lord—Where is Fraser's River?—Enforcement of the Laws—National Relics at Austria—Emigration of Free Negroes to Jamaica.

IX.—THE MONROE OBSEQUIES.

X.—THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DE RIVIERE.

XI.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

XII.—CITY INTELLIGENCE.

XIII.—DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XIV.—SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the New-York Produce and Live Stock Markets for week ending Wednesday—Crop News—Trade Circulars.

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MARRIED.

BLACKIE—REED.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 6, by the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, ROBERT BLACKIE to JULIA VICTORIA, eldest daughter of E. K. Reed.

CLARK—ABBOTT.—In the village of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday evening, July 1, by the Rev. Scott Bradner, Mr. J. HENRY CLARK, to Miss JENNIE ABBOTT, both of this City.

LOCKWOOD—ROLLINS.—At Oxford, Ohio, on Thursday, July 1, by the Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D., Mr. W. L. LOCKWOOD, of New-York City, to Miss ADDIE C. ROLLINS, of [illegible], Ohio.

DIED.

FLANDERS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. PAULINA A. FLANDERS, wife of Wm. Flanders, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 241 State-st., on Friday afternoon, July 9, at 4 o'clock.

HAIG.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, AGNES, wife of Robert Haig, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 93 Mercer st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, HENRIETTA KETELTAS, wife of C. Bainbridge Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Eugene Keteltas, No. 37 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

HOLLY.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, WILLIAM C. HOLLY.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th st., on Saturday, July 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BARTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 8, ANN, wife of the late John W. Barton, of Birmingham, England, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock from the residence of her son, John C. Barton, No. 98 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

STANTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 7, Miss AGNES STANTON, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Titus, Esq., No. 139 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 9th inst., at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HEDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 8, CHARLES SOLOMON, only son of Egbert and Emily Hedge, aged 9 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 375 Cumberland st., near Fulton av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

ISAACS.—At Saugerties, on Thursday morning, July 8, Mrs. MAGDALEN ISAACS, widow of Jacob Isaacs, and daughter of the late John Sidell.

The friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, D. E. Bishop, and the late J. W. Andariese, are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the Dutch Reformed Church in Broome st., corner of Greene, thence to Greenwood, at 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Thursday, July 8, JAMES WILLIAMSON, son of Isaac G. Ogden, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this day, (Friday,) at 5 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

RYDER.—At Oberlin, Ohio, on Monday, June 28 OLIVER B. RYDER, formerly of Danbury, Conn., for several years a highly respected and christian merchant of the former place. Mr. Ryder leaves numerous friends in this City to lament his loss.

PATTERSON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, June 30, CAROLINE MATILDA, youngest daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Patterson.

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[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. SUMMER SEASON. A GREAT SUCCESS. [illegible] MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE [illegible] INDIAN TO TEXAS [illegible]

BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. F. GREENE. FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1858, [illegible]

THE IRISH LION. [illegible] Mr. W. J. Florence [illegible]

MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE. [illegible] Mr. W. J. Florence [illegible] Mrs. W. J. Florence

To conclude with a new version of "The Good for Nothing," entitled NAN, OR MY TWO FATHERS.

Tim Dribbles, an Irish gardener........Mr. W. J. Florence
Nan, the Good for Nothing........Mrs. W. J. Florence

The performance of these characters by Mr. and Mrs. Florence have called forth the warmest encomiums from the Press of Europe and America.

Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8. TO-MORROW—Sixth night of THE FLORENCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM. BENEFIT OF MISS E. MESTAYER [illegible] FRIDAY, July 9. [illegible] AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, will be performed the farce of PERFECTION. [illegible] Mr. Percy [illegible] ONLY HALF-PENNY. [illegible] Mr. Levick [illegible] SWISS SWANS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the elegant and thrilling drama of THE WILLOW COPSE. [illegible] Mr. Levick [illegible] ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS. [illegible] AQUA VIVARIA [illegible] Happy Family, Perpetual Motion [illegible] Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. TICKETS FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, AND NO RESERVED SEATS. [illegible] FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1858, FORTY AND FIFTY. [illegible] Mr. Blake [illegible] Mrs. Blake [illegible] Mr. A. H. Davenport [illegible] Miss J. Vernon. JENNY LIND. [illegible] Miss Mary Shaw [illegible] Mr. Brougham [illegible] Illuminated GARDEN. A MODEL OF A WIFE. Pygmalion...Mr. Boniface | Clara.......Miss Ada Clifton

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROMENADE CONCERTS. [illegible] B. Ullman. The public are respectfully informed that a series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS will be given on a scale of splendor and magnificence [illegible] Full particulars in future advertisements.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st. [illegible] Proprietor | S. [illegible] Stage Manager. [illegible] PERFORM EVERY EVENING. [illegible] NEGRO MINSTRELSY. [illegible] A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER, with a view of New-York City by Moonlight. A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water. Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 12, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN E. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT engineer or foreman, by one who has had 18 years' experience in planning, inventing, building and operating various kinds of mills, [illegible] and steam machinery; also in overseeing workmen, keeping time, keeping books, paying help, &c., &c. The best of City and country references given as to character, capability, &c. Address, or call on, J. G. WHITLOCK, at St. Luke's Hospital, corner of 5th-av. and 54th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM, WHO understands his business well, and can bring the very best recommendations as to character and industry. He is willing to work in a garden or make himself generally useful, as heretofore. He is also a good driver. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address J., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND COMPETENT [illegible] young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses well, is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and a very useful man [illegible] Has lived the last two years in his last place, and highly recommended. Call at No. 236 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, with good references. The man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chambermaid and laundress or seamstress, or would go as cook, washer and ironer. Will go to the country. Apply for three days at No. 290 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A [illegible] Protestant Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address H. W., Box No. 130 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country place preferred. Address JAMES, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man, who understands the care and management of horses, and has driven in the City for the last two years. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 3d-av., till engaged; 3d floor, back room, corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 26 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. [illegible], G. A. D., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man; understands gardening, and is a very careful driver; can give the best references for honesty and [illegible]. Address JOHN, Box No. 159 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with unexceptionable references from his late employer, desires a place, in the City or country, as coachman and groom; will assist in the garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. [illegible] Bowery.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 290 BROADWAY.—Teachers are constantly wanted for families and schools in various parts of the Union. Principals and parents supplied with thorough teachers of any branch without charge. Proprietors of schools and seminaries will favor parents, guardians and pupils by supplying us with their circulars and catalogues. Address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUAtion in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address [illegible], Times office.

A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as principal of public schools and academies, and well qualified to teach the mathematics, classics and vocal music, is desirous of making an engagement. Address TUTOR, Box No. 167 Times office, stating salary, &c.

WANTED—TWO LADY TEACHERS FOR A FEmale College in Tennessee. One to teach Piano, guitar and oil painting. The other must be a fine vocalist, a good teacher of piano and French. Salaries liberal. Address Principal, Box No. 2,665 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1, wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as daily or resident governess in a school or private family. Teaches the English branches, French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 111, Times office.

PERSONAL.

LARGE INHERITANCES OF ENGLISHmen, deceased and deceased, in America. [illegible]

Wm. [illegible] came to United States in 1851. | James Day Stevens.
[illegible] | Evans Davis.
Mary Carey alias Ellicott, came 1850. | William Morton.
James Morgan. | John Kelly, of North River, New-York.
Robert London, came about 1822. | John Ross Cooper.
| Mr. Israel Nixon, came 1817.

Relatives of above wanted. Apply to Mr. HAYS' Heraldry and Next of Kin Offices, No. 327 Broadway, New-York.

A HANDSOME BONUS IS OFFERED TO any one who can assist in procuring a permanent situation for a thrifty, competent book-keeper, age 33, best City references, in a banking, insurance, commission, or mercantile office. Address ACCOUNTANT, box No. 154 Post-office.

ADOPTION.—A LITTLE GIRL IS WANTED FOR adoption by a gentleman and his wife. Inquire at No. 23 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST EXcellent young women; one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit; first class laundress; the other housework and waiting, or for laundress. Both are trustworthy, competent and reliable help, highly recommended by their former employer. Can be seen at No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts. Will go any distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, ACTIVE WOMAN, a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread and pies; has a good boy of 10 years who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; he is very intelligent and willing; good reference given. Call at No. 230 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, STEADY GIRL, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses in the best style; would assist as lady's maid; is educated and respectful, and will be found attentive and [illegible]. No objection to travel or the country. Call at No. 12 Waverley-place, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as [illegible] and nurse. Cuts and fits children's clothes; is a competent shirtmaker; quick at her needle. Will take $3 a week or $8 a month. City or country. Also a cook and laundress; does up linens in the best style. Baking. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; UNDERstands the care of a baby from its birth, can do plain sewing, and do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; has no objection to go to the country or travel with a family; has good City reference. Call at No. 183 7th-av., two pairs of stairs, back room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing, and to take care of children. Can be seen for 3 days, if not engaged. Call first house West 24th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can get the best of City reference in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches, including games, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; is of long experience, and has excellent references; can be seen till engaged. Apply at No. 309 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and has most satisfactory City and Country references, understands her business; distance, no object; or will go as lady's maid with a family about to travel. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid or to mind children, to do fine washing or as waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY experienced and most competent and economical Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of confectionery; hotel or first-class boarding-house preferred. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST REspectable girls; one is a good plain cook; most excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good laundress and experienced chambermaid; will be found willing, obliging, competent and trusty. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Best of reference can be given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and highly-respectable English woman, as first-class cook and baker; knows all kinds of French, English, German and Spanish cooking; has the best of reference from her former employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; would do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can show good City references. Call, up stairs, at No. 13 Jersey-st., near Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls—one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by two colored girls, one as cook, &c., one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and can do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 25th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND NIECE, a girl of 16, situations in the City or country, one as nurse and seamstress, to work for a lady and child; is kind in sickness; wages $6. The girl as children's nurse, chambermaid and waitress; wages $4. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is a neat plain sewer, and kind among children. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st. An Episcopal family preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing, or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references. Call for three days at No. 1 West 24th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid; is willing to do general housework; can give satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 203 Front-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. No objection to go to the country. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 105 10th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, to do general housework; can show City reference. Apply third door from Bond-st., in Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washing, or laundress alone; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, for housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th-st., near 9th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAPABLE of taking the management of a factory. The goods to be manufactured are ladies' dress articles, skirts, &c., and some experience in this line is requisite. Address, stating the necessary particulars, Post-Office box No. 3,480, New-York.

WANTED—IN A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE IN the grocery trade, a capable book-keeper, who is a thorough and rapid accountant, and writes a handsome, rapid hand. None need apply except they possess the best qualifications. Address, with references, Box No. 656 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SALESMAN IN A tea store. None need apply but those who can produce first-rate City reference. An unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 130 8th av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LAD IN AN AGricultural warehouse; one who resides with his parents and can come well recommended. Salary first year, $50. Address, with reference, AGRICULTURAL, Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A FEW OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson's sewing machines, and a few shirt finishers; also one good button-hole maker. Apply at No. 147 Duane-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands waiting in a dining-room; also a good laundress. None others need apply, unless they understand their business, at No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 128 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 136 11th st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

BOARDING.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY?—Apply then at the Boarding Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 4, where you can have full particulars free. Parties wishing select boarders should apply immediately to SMITH & BOYD.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 400 Broome-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 11 East 16th-st. [illegible] Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a small family at $5 per week. No. 98 South 6th-st., near 1st-st., Williamsburg.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS brick house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. Buffets accommodated. No children in the house. No. 40 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, may be had in a private respectable family, situated on Washington-avenue, near the Fulton av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on Sundays. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 35 West-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD AND A COMFORTABLY FURnished room wanted by a gentleman, in a Christian family where they live well, have good society, and dine at 6, or thereabouts. Address C. X., Box No. 261 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A RARE OPPORtunity for a few select boarders in a private family; for health and scenery it cannot be surpassed in this or any other country. Inquire at No. 46 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFfer a fine suite of rooms furnished, on second floor, and two rooms above, with breakfast and tea, if desired, and dinner on Sundays, to gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations. Location 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH partial board, by a single gentleman, in a pleasantly located house, with bath, gas, &c., between 14th and 33d sts., 6th av., Broadway and 3d av. A private family preferred, or where there are but few boarders. The advertiser desires to find a permanent home. Address J. J. D., Box No. 2,871 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a parlor or sitting room and two or three bedrooms with board, from now to May next, for a gentleman with wife and nurse. Meals served in private would be preferred. Location between 3d and 6th avs. from 14th to 30th sts. No boarding-house keepers need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 1,956, Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, can accommodate two gentlemen and wives, also a few single parties, with furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; beautiful location; convenient to cars and stages; terms moderate. Apply at No. 243 West 33d-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WITH THE very best recommendations, desires to take a room and board in an American family, living between Broadway and 6th av., from 8th to 20th sts. Terms to be moderate. Address U. C., Box No. 94, with full particulars.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 Times office.

DOWN TOWN IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE house, No. 143 Franklin st., a gentleman can be accommodated with a newly-furnished extensive hall-bedroom, with or without partial board.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, at Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-st., with board or without—convenient to Broadway—to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHArine-street.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 36 UNIVERSITY-place; furnished or unfurnished; with or without partial board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms. JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 163 Broadway; M. A. Hopcock, No. 136 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDERS WANTED. —Eight or ten persons can obtain board at a farmhouse situated on the New-York and Erie Railroad, three-fourths of a mile from a depot, where the principal trains stop three or four times a day. All the butter, milk and vegetables used made and grown on the farm. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. TUTHILL, No. 406 4th st.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village, with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES F. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 356 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 3½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FOUR or five can be accommodated at Mrs. Ackerman's, Fishkill. Those who can appreciate a large and finely shaded house, mountain air, and generous living, at moderate terms, will be suited. Mr. SERVOSS, at Park Bank, will be pleased to give further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARMhouse within 40 miles of the City, by a family of three, and one child of ten, and servant; location in Connecticut or Hudson River preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address Mr. C., box No. 2,504 Post-office, New-York, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 Times office, stating terms and location.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may obtain good board in a respectable private family, (no children,) where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms reasonable. Situation near the depot, with beautiful views, and excellent neighborhood. Apply to L. W. STARR, No. 183 William-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain good board for the Summer season by addressing B. Y. BROOKS, Beekman-av., near the Irving House one-third of a mile from the depot and steamboat landing, Tarrytown. Terms very moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and wife, six children and two nurses. Three or four rooms will be required. Address Box No. 3,474, Post-Office, stating terms.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 50 yards from the shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BAVIERE IN MUNICH, BAVARIA.—This first-rate and superior hotel has recently been new furnished throughout, and will be found deserving the greatest praise.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, for himself, wife, servant, and two children, within 20 miles of the City, on some railroad or steamboat route. Address Box No. 600 Post-Office.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 187 Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The regular monthly meeting will be held, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts. Let every member be present. By Order H. RAYMOND, Colonel, ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GERRY, Nos. 712 Broadway, and 365 Canal-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET. THREE LOFTS and BASEMENT of the building NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, formerly occupied by the subscribers as a Shirt Manufactory. Inquire of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 White-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under cellar house No. 86 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of F. H. TUSKA, No. 106 same street, or No. 116 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 55th-st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 366 Broadway, (large rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th and 26th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE four story brick house, in a genteel neighborhood in Brooklyn; cost, three years ago, $7,500; will be sold for $6,500; incumbrance $4,200; lot 25x100, house 25x50; would be exchanged for vacant lots, a small place in the country, Western land, or boots and shoes, or would be let very cheap for the balance of the year. A. S. WHEELER, No. 290 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 56, situated in 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, Times Office.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE DESIrable 3-story and basement dwelling, situated at No. 11 Union-place, Bloomfield st., containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to A. VANDYCKEL, No. 20 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATELY-SIZED FURNISHED house in Brooklyn, for a small family; a situation on the Heights preferred. Address W. J., Box No. 2,400 Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land, beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence, with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 12 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the depot, where nine trains pass up and down from New-York daily. Apply to No. 36 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post Office Box No. 102, Stamford.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable country residence, and farm of 40 acres of excellent land at Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., 34 miles from New-York, one mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad; nice house, plenty of room, pleasantly located, and all necessary out-buildings in perfect order; good water, large lawn, fields with fruit and ornamental trees; good orchard, and fruit of all kinds in abundance. This place is desirable and should not be overlooked by purchasers. Terms easy. Inquire at J. HYATT'S carpet store, No. 210 Bowery.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN. TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from depot, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1¾ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes, in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME double two-story cottage, modern built, nearly new and in complete order; located on one of the most commanding sites in Orange. Excellent water, abundance of fruit and berries. Within six minutes' walk of the depot or 160 yards of the stage route. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24, New-York Post Office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, suitable for a small female boarding school or a few Summer boarders. A healthy location, near water, with from one to twenty acres of land, from ten to forty miles from the City. Call, or address, No. 236 8th av., over the store.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE RAILroad depot, two neat two story and basement dwellings, and gardens. Will be rented cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED, large cottage on the East River, at Ravenswood, with barn, 2 acres land, and fine vegetable garden and fruit. Location unsurpassed; rent low. For particulars, call at No. 45 Wall-st., basement.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris township, Morris county, New Jersey, three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot at Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 118 acres of land, beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses with barn and stables.

Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered.

Likewise, a farm of 140 acres of land, with house and barn, 1½ miles from the Village, on the road leading from Green Village to Long Hill, well calculated for a dairy farm.

The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING EIGHTY acres, situated two miles from Peekskill. Land good and buildings ordinary. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN H. BRIGGS, No. 26 Maiden-lane, or D. C. BRIGGS, No. 41 Park-row.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK BUSINESS.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY to purchase the good-will, lease for a term of years, fixtures, and a well selected stock of choice standard and miscellaneous works, many of them in splendid bindings, of the well-known stand of FIFTEEN YEARS' BUSINESS of late STRINGER & TOWNSEND, under Barnum's Museum, corner of Ann-st. Any one wishing to commence a cash-paying business, will find this a rare opportunity. It is the best down-town stand in the City for a Bookstore. Reference may be made to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 377 Broadway, who retires from the retail business to engage exclusively in the Publishing business. The stock consists of about $15,000 worth of books. An applicant can take the whole or one-half of the same. The stock is in first-rate order, and well selected for retail business. Terms liberal for approved security. Apply to J. W. JUDD, Proprietor, Nos. 39 William-st., and 222 Broadway.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationary engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOMB.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER tackle, apparel and furniture; 156 feet 6 inches long, 24 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden, adapted either to freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided, according to law. Her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, and the boat in all respects in readiness for use. Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strong and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. For further particulars apply to J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 33 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—$600—THE GOOD WILL AND fixtures, with or without stock, the best corner lunch and bar-room down town; location unsurpassed; now doing a good business and can be increased to any amount; good reasons given for selling. Cash customers only need apply at No. 134 6th av., before 10 A. M., until Monday.

$2,000.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN HAVing the above-named sum, (or more,) is wanted as partner. Article small, very neat, useful to every one, and is patented. The manufacture is already carried on, so that profits can be "closely" estimated. Address Box No. 637, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH a small capital, and with or without a knowledge of the business, to take large views and stereoscopes. The advertiser has every convenience for traveling. Address A. B., at U. S. mail station C.

$1,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—IN AN established mercantile business; $500 down—remainder at convenience. For further particulars, apply to CLARK & CO., No. 425 Hudson-st., near Le Roy.

$100 TO $500.—ANY PERSON WITH THIS amount, and wishing to make money, can hear of a good opportunity by calling at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. D. H. SOUTHWICK.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858: Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations. Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

6:30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:00 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M. White Plains, do. do.
[illegible] P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
[illegible] P. M. White Plains, do. do.
[illegible] P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
[illegible] P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners: [illegible] A. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, [illegible] and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted: TRAINS GOING EAST. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows: For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M. Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M. Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to..........$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..........5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..........5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 5:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison. MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary. N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lake Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 17. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LATHROP, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FARE REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS from New-York to New-Haven, by steamer ELM CITY, every day, at 3 P. M.; by steamer TRAVELER, every night, at 11. No charge for Berths. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE. Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible] BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. [illegible]

[illegible] PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow. [illegible] PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, July [illegible]. ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July [illegible]. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, July 21. [illegible] leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 28. [illegible] Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 4. [illegible] leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11. PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 18. ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS: [illegible]

NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31 | WEDNESDAY, [illegible] Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14 | WEDNESDAY, [illegible] Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL..........July 31 | Aug. 7. | Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT....Aug. 7 | Sept. 4. | Sept. 8.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons. Price of passage per Vanderbilt, 1st cabin, $[illegible] and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $35. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris. D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, Jonas Bowne, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.	
Monday, July 5	7½ A. M.	Monday, July 5	3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 6, for Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch	7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 6, B'T LEADER, from L. Branch	6¼ A. M.
Tuesday, July 6	11 A. M.	Tuesday, July 6	3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 7	2½ P. M.	Thursday, July 8	6¼ A. M.
Thursday, July 8	2½ P. M.	Friday, July 9	[illegible] A. M.
Friday, July 9	2½ P. M.	Saturday, July 10	[illegible] A. M.
Saturday, July 10	3 P. M.		

Fare 50 cents. The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port. Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed'nday, July 7	12½ P. M.	Wed'nday, July 7	4 [illegible]
Thursday, July 8	1 P. M.	Thursday, July 8	4½ P. M.
Friday, July 9	1½ P. M.	Friday, July 9	4½ P. M.
Saturday, July 10, for Highlands Ocean House and Red Bank	3 P. M.	Saturday, July 10	4½ P. M.
Sat., July 10, do. do.	1½ P. M.		

The LEAVE will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Nelson Taylor's Squan line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COREIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE OCEAN PORT.	
Wed'day, July 7	3 P. M.	Wed'day, July 7	10¼ A. M.
Thursday, July 8	3 P. M.	Thursday, July 8	6 A. M.
Friday, July 9	4 P. M.	Friday, July 9	7 A. M.
Saturday, July 10		Saturday, July 10	[illegible] A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate Landings. Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of stages connect with this boat. Also, Stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 26, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leave	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	6:45 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:30 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of [illegible] and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a line from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancey's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M., returning from Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. [illegible], 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. Returning, leave the Island at 11, 3, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at [illegible] A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at [illegible] A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE NEW AND SPLENdid steamer GEORGE T. STANLEY, Captain T. B. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st. every morning at 9 o'clock. Sundays at 7, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, [illegible] Sing Sing and Haverstraw; stopping at Amos-st. each way.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On Sundays the boats leave every half-hour.

CHEAP TRAVELING—DAILY LINE—FARE only 25 cents. For Norwalk: The steamer CATALINE every morning at 8 o'clock, from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 25, East River; Sundays excepted.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 25 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck slip, Pier No. 24, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE. The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE. Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	[illegible]
7 00 A. M.	[illegible]
8 00 A. M.	[illegible]
9 00 A. M.	[illegible]
10 30 A. M.	[illegible]
1 00 P. M.	[illegible]
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way. FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two squares of the Peck slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 [illegible] A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 25 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 66 South-st., corner Pine.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated Feb. 19, 1856; Dec. 8, 1857; Oct. 28, 1856; Jan. 12, 1858. The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-FURNITURE, &c.

HENRY H. LEDERR & CO., WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the premises, No. 27 Pearl-st., a choice lot of lowest priced from a family grocery store, to close the concern, consisting of Bath Flour Brandy, Pale Hennessy de Medoc, Port and Sherry, Scotch Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., all of the best quality.

HENRY H. LEDERR, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDERR & CO., WILL SELL, at the auction, on FRIDAY, July 9, at 10 o'clock, at the premises, No. 27 Pearl-st., a choice lot of lowest priced from a family grocery store, to close the concern, consisting of Bath Flour Brandy, Pale Hennessy de Medoc, Port and Sherry, Scotch Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., all of the best quality.

ROBERT KINGLAND, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS' KING-STREET SALE-ROOMS.—WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 9, at 10 o'clock, the following valuable property, without reserve, viz.: 100 cases of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., manufactures of Messrs. Hall & Co., Oswego, N. Y.; 2 cases Jamaica & Santa Cruz Rum, just received per steamship Star of the West; 200 dozen assorted brushes, an invoice of cutlery, bridles, harness; also, an invoice of notions, books and cyes, watch keys, presentation cards of silver, Indian rubber combs, &c.; also, a lot of soap, emery, cork, marking forks, shovels, bamboo canes, &c., &c.

M. D. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 48 Vesey-st., a general assortment of first-class manufactured furniture, consisting of parlor suites, bedroom furniture, oak-seat marble-top centre tables, pier tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows, together with a assortment of plated ware.

WELLINGTON A. GARVEY, Auctioneer.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 32 Gold-st., anvils, vises, stocks, dies, screw-plates, grindstones, shears, bellows, forges, emeries, large screw punching machine, also, patent cutting and heading lathe nail machine.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the city of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction, a certain lease and all, now in his possession, under the 10th clause thereof, unpaid.—Dated Jamaica, July 8, 1858. STEPHEN WEBBY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOILET ARTICLE.

A TOILET ARTICLE THAT IS
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A TOILET ARTICLE THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS

VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S

PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP, MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 13 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.

BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
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BE CAUTIOUS AND

SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC-SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

Reference of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in the shape of foreign or domestic.

It is hereby sold by all dealers, conveniently and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods dealers and perfumers throughout the United States and Canada.

Show cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS

FOR

VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. B. Jacques's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 27, 1847.

Geo. B. Jacques's Ventilating Vault-light, patented Jan. 11, 1853.

Geo. B. Jacques's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented May 4, 1852.

Geo. B. Jacques's Central Vault-light, reissued Jan. 26, 1858.

Geo. B. Jacques's Greatest Vault-light, patented March 23, 1858.

These are in use in New-York, Boston, Troy, Albany, and other cities, and in some of Trinity, Grace, St. Ann's, and other churches, and Colleges-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, skylights, columns, lintels, girders and all iron work necessary to buildings.

WM. B. JACKSON & CO.,
No. 2 Park-row and 120 Gold-st.,
And Nos. 2 and 3 Platt-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 3.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY.—Respectfully notice to the citizens of the city of New-York and vicinity is called to this new invention, by which meat, fruit, and all articles of food in all other original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk, farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and families, should call and see the Preservatory, which is now in daily use, and a most perfectly pure air is produced by this method. For rights, information, &c., apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Saratoga-st., cor. Howard-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; A. C. GETTY, No. 115 West-st., New-York; J. W. BRANDELY, 169 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, E. D.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any pretended preservatory using a circulating current of air, as such is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be annulled as such.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—

Sewing Machines for	$10
Sewing Machines for	12
Sewing Machines for	20
Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	40
Sewing Machines for	50

C. H. WOOSTER,
No. 335 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

ASK YOUR GROCER

For the Wheat-Cheer Yeast Cakes, and you will be sure to get those that are made of pure hops, and not a particle of saleratus or other deleterious drugs. With these Wheat Cakes, you can have in any season, however hot, sweet and wholesome bread, and whiter than if common yeast is used; their sweetness is great and always ready and reliable. After trial of one dozen you will be sure to buy no more but by economy. For sale by all the principal Grocers, and in the trade by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—WEAVER, HUNT & WADSWORTH, speech packers, No. 300 Cherries-st., New-York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 6½ to 8 cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.
Smoked Tongues and Dutchess Cumberland Hams from $16 50 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10½ to 11 cents. N. B.—We receive lard exclusively from Western States.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. L. W. GERRY, Nos. 119 Broadway and 208 Canal-st.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY are now prepared to contract for the sale of their Mount Savage and Cumberland qualities of Cumberland Coal, to be delivered in the usual order from the Company's docks at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freight rates.—ROBERT P. SMITH, President.

SHERRY, PICTON AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to transport coal from these mines, can have the information, or enquiries against the undersigned or Mr. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, 1 Lafayette-Place, New-York. Models and drawings free.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE

REGULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, VESTON, TEXAS.

R. E. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in gold or checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at 1½ per cent. Commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KIMBAR & TAYLOR.

remitting at the current rate of exchange on the day of remittance. Collections on all points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Madison, Dodge, Illinois.

OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY'S OBLIGATIONS WANTED BY JOHN B. McKINNEY, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK, on Saturday, June 26, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,331,383 79
Overdrafts	1,746 32
Due from Banks	109,244 55
Due from the Directors of the Bank	34,347 08
Due from Brokers	12,050 00
Real Estate	76,456 14
Specie	517,753 35
Cash items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on other Banks, payable on presentation	145,824 26
Stocks	135,057 61
Bonds and Mortgages	26,952 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	12,378 10
Loss and Expense account	
Total	$2,613,694 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$112,791 00	
Less notes on hand	7,617 00—	105,177
Profits		84,396 06
Due to Banks		548,615 87
Due Depositors on demand		861,027 45
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads viz: Unclaimed Dividends		1,368 75
Total		$2,613,694 93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President, and PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York in said County, being duly and severally affirmed, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, June 19, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

D. R. MARTIN, President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents, July, 6, 1858.

OSCAR W. SPONSERVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on Saturday, June 19, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$343,301 13
Due from Banks	32,129 78
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$38,120 44
Real Estate	30,000 00
Specie	61,348 90
Cash items	206 37
Stocks	50,083 00
Loss and Expense account	650 30
Total	$407,653 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$340,000 00
Circulation not registered	$41,000	
Less Notes on hand	16,038	$24,962 00
Profits		22,409 94
Due Depositors on demand		119,186 48
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		120 00
Total		$407,653 38

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES DENISON, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of GROCERS' BANK, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, June 19, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES DENISON, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 7th day of July, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 9, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Organization and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by ordinances of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1867.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50 000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $60,400 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 30, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY, NEW-YORK CITY, June 1, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New-York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be in attendance at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereof or until the 15th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be opened on the 15th day of July.

F. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 20th day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 8th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable at the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and at the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right be not received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 21st day of July, and remain closed until the 20th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. B. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1858.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

R. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Hoyt & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, July 2, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of twenty per cent on the outstanding notes and acceptances of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 30 Wall-st., on and after 3d inst.

J. N. PERKINS.

DUBUQUE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Road will be paid on presentation to the Metropolitan Bank.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND [illegible] July 1, 1858, payable at the office of [illegible] BERRIAN & CO., will be paid at the COMPANY'S [illegible]

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$100,000 MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, and for a term of five years, on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to S. S. SEGAR, No. 16 Wall-st.

[illegible] per cent. Coupon Bonds, 25 years to run, interest [illegible] in New-York in January and July. [illegible] of Michigan is but $1,200,000, and by the Constitution can not be increased. The resources of the State are and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,000,000 acres of public lands, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds, and for any information, inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 2 Exchange place, New-York.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS.—THE Coupons on Bonds issued by the City of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, Cor. South 2d and 4th-sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of five per cent per annum, on all sums of $3 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on July 1, next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before July 10, next, will draw interest from the 1st. Purchases of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICORD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 Atlantic-st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 463 Grand-st., corner of Willett, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal, corner of Thompson-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William, (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $200,000. The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal Bank and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the stockholders registered at the Agency in this City at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., on and after Monday, August 2.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEREES, Cashier.

JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 95 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN BARBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) July 2, 1858.—Dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after Thursday the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

H. GROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (8) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 16th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. E. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 6th day of July next. By order.

E. A. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (CORNER OF PINE AND GREENWICH STREETS.) NEW-YORK, JULY 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BUSHWICK-AVENUE R. R. CO., July 2, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand, at the Dry Dock Bank.

JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.

JAS. F. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., JULY 1, 1858.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, JUNE 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE [illegible] has this day been declared. By order.

THOMAS SHERMERHORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CATTUS AND CONOUNHEGA R. R. CO., No. 40 Exchange-Place, New-York, July 1, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. THEODORE SUDDER, Treasurer.

DAMFIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 16, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the [illegible] day of July next. The transfer books will be closed [illegible] that date. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE FIRE Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY F. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, [illegible] July 1, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after July 12. Transfer book closed till that date. By order.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER.....$350,000.

Office, Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway.

The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate underwriters of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.

Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$200,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 178 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Branch Office No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

Writes at the REDUCED RATES, and will hereafter make a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. when the premium is paid to the parties insured, or their brokers or agents. By order E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits the share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost.
M. O. Roberts	J. E. Birchhead,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Bleecker,	Robert F. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon,
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.

Chas. P. Hayes.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLLS, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EPHRAIM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E SWORDS,	J. C. RANSOM,
JOHN TENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	C. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVIN E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. VINAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB,

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 178 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-STREET.—At an election held on the 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOHN W. KETCHAM,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,	M. STEPHENS,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	JACOB MILLER,
JOHN H. BOWIE,	JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON,	HARRISON HALL,
JAMES Y. WATKINS,	WILLIAM H. BURTON,
DAVID H. ALSOPIN,	JAMES L. STEWART,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,	JOHN PETTIGREW,
JOHN ROBINSON,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
THOMAS WALLACE,	JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM PEET,	A. S. SCRIBNER,
MERRIT H. SMITH, Jr.,	W. H. ADAMS,
JOHN ASH,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
JONATHAN PURDY,	JAMES P. BOIE,
GEORGE H. CURSER,	ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on the same day, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously re-elected President and JOHN W. KETCHAM Vice-President. By order E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLM

NEW-YORK CITY.

Weather Report for June.

The notations were made daily at 9 o'clock A. M. and also on the warmest days at the time of extreme heat; the thermometer hanging on the northern side of the main building of Bloomingdale Asylum, which stands on high ground at One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

[illegible]

The average rise of the mercury in each day was about [illegible], except on the 12th, when it fell from 80° to [illegible].

We have all, probably, been more or less forcibly impressed with two prominent characteristics in the weather of June, viz.: A great fall (about 4¾ inches) of rain, occurring mostly in two brief periods; and a goodly portion of extreme heat.

During the nights of the 8th, 9th and 9th, and afternoon of the 9th, we had slight showers, in all, about [illegible] of an inch of rain.

The first storm commenced about 9 o'clock P. M., on the 11th, accompanied by heavy thunder, and the rain continued to fall rapidly until the evening of the 12th, [illegible] cool and very windy. [illegible] about 4 inches of rain fell, the [illegible] cloudy, without more rain, until [illegible] of the 17th, which was ushered in with [illegible] succeeded by a bright sunshine. [illegible] afternoon of the 21st we had a storm of wind and rain, which has been well described and aptly termed a "tornado." Most of the rain fell in about [illegible] minutes, and measured in all nearly 6-10 of an inch. We, however, escaped any material damage [illegible].

The night of the 18th was very oppressive—a very [illegible] generally. The nights of the 26th and 27th were also very hot, but somewhat mollified by [illegible] breezes. During the days of the 26th and 27th several persons on and about our place were [illegible] affected by the scorching sun. The warmest days were scarcely relieved by even one degree variation from the highest point of the mercury until sunset.

On the 26th and 26th a much higher degree of heat was indicated by some other thermometers not far from us, which was, probably, attributable to the everyvarying circumstances of different positions.

Notwithstanding the heated terms and perturbations, we have had a portion of very fine, comfortable weather. Our cherries have ripened beautifully under the influence of the sun's rays, and our heavy hay crop is being nicely secured, and our vegetables doing extremely well.

Yours, respectfully,

[illegible], July 3, 1858. M. DAME, Warden.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met Wednesday afternoon. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, a communication was received from the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, concerning the painting, furnishing, &c., of Ward School No. 7, in the Tenth Ward. The Board then adopted a resolution appropriating $3,748 for that purpose. A similar communication from the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward was received, and the Board passed a resolution appropriating $1,268 for furnishing some new class-rooms in Ward School No. 15, in the Eleventh Ward. A resolution was offered to make an appropriation of $820 for painting School-house in the Sixth Ward. Upon motion of Mr. SINCLAIR, it was amended so as to read $920, and passed.

Mr. MARKHAM offered a resolution asking permission to advertise for proposals to build a new school at Fort Washington. Referred to the Committee on Furniture. The School officers of the Fourteenth Ward asked for permission to advertise for proposals for heaters for Ward School No. 31. After some debate permission was granted.

The Board then passed a resolution making an appropriation of $12,946 65, to enable the school officers of the Ninth Ward to erect a new school-house in that Ward.

Several other communications from different Wards were referred to various Committees.

A report was presented by a Committee, stating that upon an examination they had found the reading of the Bible was fully excluded from twelve of the schools in this City, and partially from one other. This has been done by the authority of the local Board, and by individual teachers. There seems to be no reasonable ground to suppose that it would be restored, and the Committee asked the Board to pass a resolution making it obligatory on all the schools that some portion of the Holy Scriptures be read each day. The report was laid upon the table by a vote of 20 to 12.

A communication was received from Mrs. SHERIDAN, complaining that her girl ROSA ANN had been "put in danger of a sun struck" by not being allowed to wear her bonnet in the play-ground. Referred to the Committee of the Seventeenth Ward.

Another communication from Mr. S. F. COWDREY, whose son is in the Free Academy, and who by his permission had gone to the yacht race, without asking consent of the Principal of the Academy. In consequence the boy had been marked with demerits.

Mr. COWDREY felt aggrieved at such treatment, and wished the Board to remit the punishment.

After a long discussion, in which it was stated that many boys attended the Free Academy from out the county, and even out of the State, the communication was referred to the Committee on the Free Academy, with instructions to report also how many boys attended the Free Academy who did not reside here.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution that the Board order that all schools be opened by reading a certain portion of the Scriptures. Objected to and laid over.

Mr. MACKRAY offered a resolution, the object of which was to inquire if there is any law requiring the reading of the Scriptures in the Schools. Objected to and laid over.

The Committee on Sites and Houses presented a report in favor of an application from the Fifteenth Ward for permission to advertise for proposals for a new house on the site of School No. 10. After much discussion, the report was adopted.

After some unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

Monument to the late Dr. Kelly.

A unique monument in memory of the late Dr. WILLIAM KELLY, of the Blackwell's Island Hospital, may be seen at the marble yard of Mr. C. J. INSLEE, on the corner of the Bowery and Third-street. Dr. KELLY, it will be remembered, was lost in the same gale which destroyed the steamer *San Francisco*. He was born in the town of Charlton, Saratoga County, prepared for College at Schenectady, and subsequently entered Union College, where he graduated in 18[illegible]. After graduation he was appointed Fellow in that institution, and in 1845 took charge of the Union College Grammar School, in connection with Mr. DAVID H. CHITTENDEN, of this City, now so closely identified with the educational interests of the State. At the same time he began the study of Medicine with Dr. A. M. VEDDER, and in 1848 took the degree of Doctor in Medicine at the venerable College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was appointed Assistant Physician to Bellevue Hospital. He was soon after placed in charge of the Institutions on Blackwell's Island, where he secured the confidence of the Board of Governors, the esteem of the profession, and the love of all who knew him.

The entire height of the monument is 16 feet. It consists of a Corinthian column of Italian marble, 13 feet high, standing upon a cubic base of the same material, and separated from it by a narrow plinth. The shaft seems riven by a thunder bolt, from the capital nearly to the base, while from the centre rises a delicate cross in full relief. The interpretation of this design is plain. The very shock which in an instant converted the fair fabric into a ruin, disclosed also, deeply implanted in its substance, the ground and the emblem of the Christian's hope. The cross alone stands secure; amid desolation and ruin and death it still extends its friendly arms and beckons lost man beneath its shadow. The panels of the base are inscribed as follows: on the first:

WILLIAM KELLY, M. D.,
Late Physician-in-Chief of the Blackwell's Island Hospitals,
New-York City;
Who sailed for Havre in the ship Constitution, and was lost off Cape Hatteras, Dec. 29, 1853.
Ætat XXXIII.

On the second:

"THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN."

On the third:

"Jesus saith unto her, Thy brother shall rise again."

On the remaining panel an elaborate bas-relief, represents a ship foundering at sea, struggling with the waves against destruction, while through the lowering clouds a single star looks down upon the waste of waters, and sends a faint ray of hope to the sinking ship. The first and fourth panels tell a touching tale to the most casual observer; the second, that to those unfortunates for whom the world has so little charity, but to whom he devoted the best years of his Hospital service, he was indeed "The Beloved Physician." The third affords consolation to those whom he has left behind.

It was designed by Dr. J. N. OTIS, well known for many years as Surgeon of the United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*, but more recently of the *Moses Taylor*. Dr. O. was an intimate friend and Hospital associate of Dr. KELLY. The successful execution of the work is due to Mr. C. J. INSLEE. The monument will remain standing in the yard of Mr. INSLEE for two weeks, after which it will be removed to Utica, to be erected as a cenotaph.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for the Month of June, 1858.

	N. Y. Dis.	N. Dis.	E. Dis.	D'y'DR.	Totals.
No. Male Patients	1,637	761	1,237	1,222	5,017
No. Female Patients	1,328	1,128	1,934	1,642	6,032
Totals	2,965	1,889	3,171	2,864	11,049
Treated at Dwellings	500	519	634	668	2,315
Treated at Dis'ries	2,465	1,420	2,577	2,201	8,663
Primary Vaccinat'ns	290	354	657	[illegible]	1,673
Revaccinations	14	32	86	35	155
Whole No. Vaccinated	300	386	1,011	391	2,028
No. of Adults	2,435	1,040	1,444	1,465	6,434
No. of Children	1,200	859	1,727	1,329	5,464
No. Native Patients	1,020	943	1,364	1,446	4,678
No. For. Patients	2,365	955	1,807	1,518	6,483
No. sent to Hospital	176	12	34	20	231
No. of Deaths	12	7	24	26	69
Prescriptions Dispen.	3,712	2,373	5,111	4,312	15,519

The Northwestern Dispensary sends no report.

During the month of June, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,018 persons. The principal causes of death were Marasmus and Phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the Respiratory and Cutaneous systems. Among the most important were Pertussis, Scarlatina and Measles.

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER ASSAULT BY BILLY MULLIGAN.—Billy Mulligan, the noted pugilist and sporting character, who was expelled from San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, and who recently committed a flagrant assault at the Metropolitan Hotel, upon Hiram N. Webb, Esq., a leading member of the Committee, finds it impossible to keep his fighting propensities in proper check. At a late hour Wednesday evening, as he was walking up Broadway, in the vicinity of the New-York Hotel, he encountered a Mr. James F. Warren talking to a lady whom he had previously known. In a moment he drew back his fist, Mr. Warren not having the slightest intimation of his intention, and hit Mr. Warren a savage blow on the side of the head, leveling him with the pavement. After Mr. Warren had fallen, he beat and struck him twice. It was all the work of a moment. Some bystanders caught Mulligan and held on to him till a Policeman hove in sight, into whose hands they delivered him. Mr. Warren was assisted to his residence, but his injuries are not regarded as serious. Yesterday morning Mulligan was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, when he gave bail in $1,000 to answer for his conduct. Mr. John Petrie, of No. 143 west Thirty-fourth-street, became his surety. Obtaining bail was quite necessary to make him appear before the Court of General Sessions, for assaulting Mr. Webb.

ASSAULT UPON A LAGER-BIER ARTIST—A JEALOUS BARKEEPER.—A pretty girl, named Catharine Kerrigan, has been doing the sentimental and operatic singing in the lager-bier saloon No. 127 Grand-street. Her singing and beautiful face excited wonderfully the admiration of a young man who became a frequent visitor at the place, and whose attentions the fair young singer received with manifest approbation. The barkeeper in the saloon became jealous of the smiles bestowed upon the visitor. On Wednesday evening his jealous fit reached its culminating point, and he violently assaulted the girl, dragged her to the door, and thrust her off the stoop into the street. This was between 11 and 12 o'clock, when there was but one or two in the place. The girl was picked up nearly insensible from the effect of her injuries, taken to the Station-House, and thence removed to her residence, No. 64 Spring-street.

ALLEGED BURGLARS AND RECEIVER ARRESTED.—Two young men, giving their names as John Cahill and Edward Kennedy, were arrested yesterday by the Detective Police, charged with having a few nights since broken into the dwelling-house of Mr. Lindinheim, No. 177 East Seventeenth-street, and carried away among other things some rosewood chairs valued at $75 each. The burglars sold the chairs for a trifling sum to Patrick Muller, of No. 246 East Eighteenth-street. Muller was taken in custody, and together with the burglars taken to the Lower Police Court and committed for examination.

BIGAMY.—Simon Reiner, a well-dressed and good-looking young German, was, on Wednesday, locked up in the Tombs on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that on the 5th inst. he married Miss Anne Love, of Newark, while he had a wife living in this city, to whom he was married about five years ago.

Mayor's Office—TUESDAY, July 5.

Sergeant Berney has returned to New-York, and is actively engaged in the war upon the policy backers. On Wednesday a descent was made upon No. 382 Cherry-street, kept by George Stuntz, who backs the books of upwards of forty shops in New-York and Brooklyn. All his books, amounting to about fifty, were seized. He and his clerks were taken before the Mayor. The clerks were held to bail in $500, and the principal in $2,000, to answer at the General Sessions. Some new avenues to action and new tactics are now open to the Police.

George Lysons arrived in this City on the 6th inst., with the intention of embarking for Liverpool, and purchased a ticket from the office of No. 109 West-street, kept by Stephen Gordon. He gave $270 for it, the proper price being only $200. Officer Van Arsdale succeeded in recovering the whole amount.

BODY PICKED UP IN THE STREAM.—A boat's crew of the Harbor Police, yesterday morning, discovered the body of a man floating in the water off the Battery. The deceased was dressed in black pants and a black alpaca coat, and from papers found in his possession, is believed to be Wm. Robertson, of Hoboken, who fell from a ferry boat at the foot of Barclay-street. A pocket-book containing nearly $20, and a watch was found upon him.

FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.—A man named JOHN MARSA, on Wednesday evening, in attempting to jump on to a Barclay-street ferry-boat after it had left the bridge, fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered about an hour after the accident.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Zephyr Merino Under-Vests,
For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO
Under-Garments of all kinds.
Shirts, for men, youths and boys, and Gents' Furnishing Goods generally. Retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S,
corner of Murray and Greenwich streets.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUENU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOT WEATHER.—The headaches and the peculiar affections of the bowels prevalent at this season, will be found to give way to one or two doses of four or five Brandreth's Pills. Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sugar-coated, 13 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment is to be given at this popular theatre tonight for the benefit of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU; Mr. E. EDDY, Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, Mr. R. JOHNSON, Master ALFRED STEWART, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jim," said a gentleman to his servant, "where did you buy that Summer hat you have on? It looks cool and comfortable." "Why, Sir, I bought it of KNOX, the hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street." "Well, if that is the style of hat that KNOX sells, I must have one immediately."

Brooklyn Items.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The receipts of fare from passengers who passed over this road on the 5d inst., amounted to about $3,000—about one-half of which sum was taken at the ticket-office in Atlantic-street, and the balance by the conductors on the trains. There was a large quantity of freight passed over the road the same day. This is the best day's work this road has ever had.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—Mr. ISAAC B. REMSEN, while walking with some ladies on Main-street, Jamaica, Monday evening last, was attacked by a colored man from Brooklyn, named DAVID SMITH, and beaten and cut by him severely. The offender had not been arrested at last accounts. The only provocation was that Mr. REMSEN asked SMITH and a number of his associates, who were blocking up the sidewalk, to stand aside so that the ladies could pass.

THE CASE OF GALLAGHER.—The bill of exceptions in the case of PATRICK GALLAGHER, convicted of killing HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Fulton-street, last year, was called up for argument in the General Term, before Judges BROWN, EMOTT and LOTT. Counsel for prisoner, S. GARRISON, Esq., not being ready to proceed, the case was postponed until September, when the argument will take place in Poughkeepsie.

HORSE KILLED.—Yesterday morning, as the Long Island train was approaching the dépôt at Bedford, a horse attached to a milk wagon became frightened and jumped upon the track. Before the train could be stopped, the wheels of the locomotive had passed over the horse, killing him instantly. The driver of the horse escaped without injury.

LARGE ROBBERY.—The residence of Mrs. FITZPATRICK, No. 149 Willoughby-street, was entered by a thief Wednesday night last, and robbed of $1,500 and various articles of clothing. The Police have a clue to the thief, and expect to arrest him.

CAUTION TO SHOPKEEPERS.—Proprietor of store No. 101 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday, and fined $25 by Justice VOORHIES, for violating a city ordinance by obstructing the sidewalk with merchandise in front of his premises.

A LITTLE TOO CHEAP.—A [illegible] proposes to furnish Kings County with fifty thousand pounds of fresh beef at 4½ cents. The contract calls for choice and good meat.

THE CLAM QUESTION.—Hereafter, any person catching soft clams in Gravesend Bay, in any month of the year without an "r" in it, is liable to a fine of $10.

A new small-pox hospital is to be erected forthwith, at the County-farm at Flatbush. The building used for that purpose now, is too small and very inconvenient.

Steamer Galena Burned—Five Lives Lost.

From the Red Wing (Min.) Republican, July 1.

This morning, at about 1 o'clock, as the U. S. Mail packet *Galena* landed at our levee, a fire broke out about her smoke stacks, which soon spread, and resulted in her total destruction. The origin of the fire no one is able to ascertain, though it is supposed it was communicated to where it was first discovered from the furnaces of the boilers below.

The loss of the boat is complete. Little or no baggage was saved, and the freight and mails, with the exception of a portion of the latter destined for Red Wing, were wholly consumed. The passengers, many of them, are in a destitute condition, having lost their all, even to their last garment.

The loss of the boat is estimated at $50,000; no insurance. The cargo was small, and not particularly valuable; uninsured. A small amount of money was saved from the safe.

PERSONS KNOWN TO BE LOST.—Mrs. Polly Porter, Miss Nancy Porter, Charles Porter, (boy,) Lydia Porter, all of Michigan, bound to Mankato; John Tyson.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 8.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '67	115	50 Erie Railroad	c 17¾
7,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	106	100 do.	s30 17¾
2,500 Ohio State 6s, '60	101½	450 do.	s10 17¾
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	91½	400 do.	17¾
11,000 Missouri State 6s	84½	200 do.	b10 17¾
1,000 California St. 7s	86½	50 do.	s30 17¾
7,000 Cal. St. 7s, new bs	86	10 Hud. Riv. R.	s30 26¾
1,000 Erie RR. 3d M. B.	93½	150 do.	s30 27
1,000 Hud. R. RR. 2d M.	85	50 do.	27¼
4,000 Hud. R. RR. 3d M.	64	25 do.	27½
11,000 Harlem RR. 1st M.	82	100 Reading R.	s30 46¾
2,100 Har. 3d Mtge. Bs.	65	10 do.	46
2,000 M. C. RR. 8 p. c. 1st		17 Panama R.	103½
Mtge. S. F. C. Bds.	95	100 do.	b60 103
1,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	89	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	54½
14,000 La C. M. L. G. bs	34½	50 do.	55
5,000 do.	s10 34¼	50 do.	55
12,000 do.	s3 34½	50 do.	b60 55½
5,000 do.	34½	55 M. S. & N. In. R. R.	22½
5,000 do.	b10 34½	250 do.	22½
15,000 do.	s10 34½	100 M. S. & N. In. g. st.	43½
55 Bank of Com.	100½	150 do.	43½
10 Am. Ex. Bank	105	24 Ill. Cen. R. R.	83½
5 Metropolitan Bank	105	25 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10 87½
20 Ocean Bank	94	50 do.	87½
20 Del. & H. Canal Co.	98½	100 do.	b60 87½
15 Penn. Coal Co.	75½	100 do.	b60 87½
35 Pacific Mail S. Co.	77½	700 do.	87½
350 do.	78	300 do.	b60 87½
100 Gard. Gold Co.	½	614 Clev. & To. R. R.	34½
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 84½	300 do.	34½
100 do.	84½	400 do.	s30 34½
50 do.	84¼	50 do.	b30 34½
100 do.	b30 84½	450 Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	75½
100 do.	s30 84	100 do.	b30 75½
550 do.	84½	100 do.	b60 75½
300 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	75½
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	75½
200 do.	[illegible]	300 do.	s15 75½
200 do.	84	100 do.	75½
100 do.	84½	100 do.	75½
50 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	s10 75¾
10 Third-avenue R. R.	100½	100 do.	s30 75
150 La C. & Mil. R. R.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	91½	100 Del. & H. Canal Co.	98½
1,000 do.	[illegible]	100 Hudson R. R.	27½
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	100 Reading R. R.	46½
8,000 H. R. R.R. 3d mt.	64	100 La Cross & Mil. R. R.	6½
1,500 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	6
4,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bds	34½	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 56
20,000 do.	34½	96 C. C. & Cin. R. R.	93
15,000 do.	s15 33½	100 Panama R. R.	103
10 Pacific M. stmp. Co.	78	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	87½
50 do.	s10 78	100 do.	s30 87
100 do.	s60 77½	100 do.	b60 87½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 84	100 Clev. & Tol. RR	b30 34½
100 do.	83¾	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	75
50 Erie R. R.	s10 17½	100 do.	b30 74¾
50 do.	17½		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. 6s	95½	25 Am. Ex. Bank	105½
15,000 Hud. Riv. R. 7s	64	80 Harmony F. I. Co.	88½
1,400 N. Y. City 5s	90	40 New World F. In. Co.	104½
5,000 Cal. 7s	86	100 Bowery F. I. Co.	167
1,000 Mil. & B. R. R. 7s	40	13 La C. & Mil. R.	6½
2,000 C. of Wheeling 6s	80	25 P. F. W. & Chi. R.	16½
3,000 Del. & H. Canal 6s	[illegible]	10 Bank State N. Y.	101
10,000 City of Wat'tn 8s	40	20 Security F. I. Co.	115
10,000 Virginia 6s	93	10 New W. F. I. Co.	106
10 Hanover Bank	91	30 W., F. & Co's Ex.	67

THURSDAY, July 8—P. M.

In our commercial summary of yesterday, an important error occurred in footing the total of goods marketed at New-York for the year 1858. We therefore repeat the comparative figures with the correction:

1857—	Total Entries	$219,741,000
	Warehoused, net	34,325,000
	Marketed at New-York	$185,416,000
1858—	Total Entries	$162,159,000
	Taken from Warehouse, net	25,711,000
	Marketed at New-York	$187,870,000

The steamship *Africa* from Liverpool, Saturday, June 26, arrived at this port at noon to-day. Her market advices are only three days later than previously received by the *City of Washington*. The English Funds were a fraction higher, though without activity, Consols closing on Friday 95⅛ ⅌ cent. ex-dividend. Cotton, toward the close of the week, had recovered its firmness, and the sales were 45,000 bales for the whole week, mostly at the full quotations of the previous report. Orleans middlings are called 6⅞d. There was continued dullness in the markets for Grain and Flour, and the demand at Liverpool was of a retail character. The Manchester trade accounts are better, and these had helped Cotton at Liverpool. In the London Money Market the improved demand at 3 ⅌ cent. was esteemed a sign of something like returning activity to general trade. American Stocks were better by 2@3 ⅌ cent. for Illinois Central shares and firmer on New-York Central. There were good buyers of Illinois Central in London, at the recent decline, on the assumption that the additional assessment strengthens, rather than weakens, the future of the stock, besides clearing off a costly and embarrassing floating debt. On this subject the circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks, reports:

"The holders of Illinois Central shares were considerably startled by the sudden announcement on the 22d, that a call of $20 ⅌ share would be made. The effect was greater from the circumstance of its coming so soon after the issue of Mr. FISHER's report, in which he stated the Company could provide from accruing funds sufficient to pay its obligations up to January, 1860; the shares which had been flat about 16 discount, suddenly fell to 25 discount, from which there has been a recovery of 2¾ ⅌ cent., owing to large buyers coming forward. The making of this call we regard as sound policy on the part of the Directors, and, in reality, will inure to the benefit of the shareholders; as, by it, the Company will be relieved from an annual payment of $244,940 for interest, and probably even more, as exorbitant rates for carrying the large floating debt will be avoided."

The Bank of England return for the week ending June 23 shows a gain of $565,000 in Specie, and a steadier line of loans on mercantile and other private securities, which, in consequence of the lower rates of discount in the open market for some months past, had run down from $159,000,000 in December to $73,000,000 in June. There is now a little more use for Money at the Bank's rate of 3 ⅌ cent. The British Board of Trade returns continue to show a falling off in the value of exports. The return for May is short of last year $5,585,000. The whole decline since Jan. 1 is $34,845,000, as compared with the heavy trade of the early part of 1857. The reduction, however, is less than half a million of dollars as compared with 1856. The export of Cotton fabrics this year is an exception to the general falling off in May. This item exceeds the value of Cotton Goods exported in May, 1857.

The demand for Stocks at the early meeting of the Brokers, to-day, was quite strong again, the full advance of yesterday, and, in some instances, a further rise of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. being paid on most of the Railways. The actual done business in the Western shares was much larger than usual of late, while the dealings in New-York Central were again free. As the first call of the list progressed, a disposition was evinced to meet the market at the handsome advance established yesterday, and before the close of the session, the demand for Central and Rock Island showed some abatement, and both Stocks, at the Second Board, were lower, Central leaving off 83¾, as against 84½ on Wednesday afternoon, and Rock Island 74¾ as against 75½. On the other hand, the inquiry for Galena and Chicago continued stiff, and 87½@87⅝ ⅌ cent. was paid for the cash stock, and 87 seller 30 days. Panama Road and Pacific Mail Shares were both firm and higher, and an advance of 2 ⅌ cent. was established on Michigan Central. The bids for Reading were quite full, without bringing out sellers to any extent, at 46@46½ ⅌ cent. There was less business in State Stocks, Missouris 84½. The sales of La Crosse Land Grants opened at 34½ cash, and left off 33½, seller 15 days. Illinois Central improved after the foreign news, and the stock was not offered under 18 ⅌ cent. at the close. On the general market, after the Second Board printed list, the brokers reported a dull tone.

There is nothing new in Money affairs to-day. The next packet for Europe is the *Arago*, sailing on Saturday. Exchange since the sailing of the *Persia* is quiet. We find, on further inquiry, that our quotations for francs for the *Persia* was rather higher than the rate at which a good deal of the business was done. It should have been—for first-class bills, 5.13¾@5.12½ to the dollar.

The Railway Conferences, to which reference was made yesterday, adjourned to-day until Thursday next, July 15, to enable the President of the Erie Company to submit the propositions agreed upon, in his presence, by the other three lines, and which, we understand, have taken a form to meet, as nearly as may be, the views urged by Mr. MORAN previous to the late disagreement. The officers present from the Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore Roads were ready yesterday to commit their several Companies to the proposed arrangement, but the President of the Erie declined to do so without advice from his Board of Directors, and the adjournment for a week was made to meet this suggestion. If any further serious difficulty is encountered in the restoration of good feeling, it will probably grow out of the stock-jobbing position of one or more of the Erie managers, who have been short sellers of Central, as well as their own shares, both before and since the disagreement, as they were last Summer under a similar quarrel of their own making.

The half-yearly dividend of the New-Orleans Canal Bank is 5 ⅌ cent. The New-York holders will be paid Aug. 2. The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank 5 ⅌ cent., payable July 15.

The City of Cleveland is now paying off the arrearages of interest due on that portion of the City Debt issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road.

The half-yearly dividend of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company is 6 ⅌ cent.; the New-York Equitable 12 ⅌ cent.; the Continental Fire 6 ⅌ cent. on the capital, and a scrip division of 50 ⅌ cent. on the premiums of the last year, to be divided among the policy holders Aug. 10; Republic Fire 3½ ⅌ cent., on demand; Hope Fire 5 ⅌ cent., on demand.

The collections made by the Illinois Central Company in the month of June, on account of the land sales of 1855–6, now falling due, amount to $63,643. The Company purchased and canceled $49,000 of their mortgage bonds, out of the proceeds of these collections. The original mortgages are reduced by this process, thus far, $791,000.

The old incorporated banks in Tennessee, the Union and Planters', have resumed payments in Specie, in anticipation of the required time designated by the Legislature. The following is the present state of the last-named Bank:

PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE, JUNE 30, 1858.

Notes Discounted	$1,283,795	
Notes and Bills in suit	101,803	
Real Estate	40,707	—1,426,305
Domestic Bills		867,525
Sixty-five Tennessee 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, cost	58,500	
Four Corporation of Nashville Bonds, due in 1859, '60, '61 and '62	14,921	
N. & C. Railroad Stock, $30,742 76, cost	15,371	— 88,792
Due from Banks in Tennessee		116,865
CASH ITEMS.		
Notes of other Banks	86,300	
Gold and Silver	626,175	
Specie Funds	874,003	—1,586,769
Total		$4,086,258
Dividend remaining unpaid	$1,083	
Dividend declared this day out of profits of last twelve months, 10 ⅌ cent.	135,540	
Due to Banks	4,207	
Individual depositors	734,125	
Circulation	1,412,946	—2,287,902
Excess of means over liabilities		$1,798,356
Consisting of Capital Stock, (all paid in)	$1,355,400	
Undivided profits	442,956	
Total		$1,798,356

The following is Thursday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$158,526
Payments	138,365
Balance	5,430,273

The receipts include $138,000 from Customs.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,300 bbls., at $3 75@$3 85 for Superfine Illinois and Wisconsin; $4@$4 25 for Extra do.; $3 95@$4 for Choice Superfine Ohio; $4 12@$4 37 for Extra do. Indiana and Canada. WHEAT quiet; sales 9,000 bushels Red Ohio at 86c.; 3,000 bushels White Kentucky at $1 10. Parties apart on Spring. CORN firmer; sales 1,900 bushels damaged and warm at 50c.@52c., and at 55c.@57c. OATS firmer; sales 60,000 bushels, at 37c., and Extra at 38c.@38½c. WHISKY quiet but firm. *Freights*—On Flour, 28c. to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—30,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 88,300 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 20,000 bushels at 75c. for Racine and Chicago Spring; 81c. for Milwaukee Club; 90c. for Red Indiana; 98½c. for Winter Canadian. CORN steady; sales 50,000 bushels Illinois River at 65c. OATS scarce, and small sales at 41c. *Canal Freights* lower. Wheat at 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—183,000 bushels Wheat; 68,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull at 63c. CORN advanced 1c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—2,200 bbls. Flour; 6,500 bushels Wheat; 75,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—15,000 bushels Wheat; 46,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 84,000 bushels Wheat; 71,000 bushels Corn; 30,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR firm; sales 1,400 bbls. at $3 90@$4 40. WHISKY advanced; sales at 20c.@20½c. CORN firm; sales 6,000 bushels at 50c. MESS PORK—Sales 200 bbls. at $15@$15 25. LINSEED OIL, 66c.@67c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR steady, at $4 25@$4 37. WHEAT steady. CORN firm; White 73c.@75c.; Yellow 78c.@79c. WHISKY firm, at 23c.@24c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN steady; prices without alteration. PORK $16 75@$17. HAMS 11c.@11½c. LARD firm at 11½c.@12c. WHISKY scarce and advancing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day 300 bales at unchanged rates. FLOUR—Small sales at $4 10. WHISKY 20c.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, June 25—5 P. M.

In our Colonial and Foreign PRODUCE markets there has been a fair business, with little alteration in prices. There is more inquiry for MONEY, at previous rates. Consols leave off 95⅛@95⅜ for the account; Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅜d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d., nominal; American Eagles, 76s. 6d., nominal; Doubloons, Spanish, 76s. 6d., South American, 74s.

COCHINEAL—Of 180 bags Honduras at auction, about one-half found buyers from 3s.@4s. 2d. for ordinary and middling Black, with Silver from 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. for fair bold, and 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. for ordinary.

COCOA—Very quiet; 66 bags Trinidad were only partly placed at 60s.@64s. for good Red.

CORN—With a very small supply of English Wheat, the market has been steady; the arrivals of Foreign have been considerable, without alteration in value. Last week's average quotation of English Wheat was 43s. 10d. on 77,593 quarters returned. White American Wheat, 43s.@46s.; Red, 41s.@43s. ⅌ qr. American Flour, 20s.@24s. ⅌ bbl.

COPPER—Inactive; fine Foreign, £108@£109. English Tile and Cake, £107 10s. Yellow Metal, 10d.

COFFEE—There has been a fair business, with rather weaker prices. The sales are—1,027 casks, 169 bbls., 513 bags, at 63s.@67s. for low middling to middling, 71s.@74s. for middling colory to good middling blue, and 60s.@62s. for Peaberry; 1,819 bags Native Ceylon at 46s.@46s. for fair to good ordinary; 121 casks, 36 bbls., 75 bags Jamaica at 54s.@61s. for fine fine ordinary to low middling, and 73s. for good colory; 150 bags Bahia at 34s. for ordinary. Two floating cargoes were also sold—one of 3,600 bags Rio low good firsts at 41s. for the Mediterranean, buyer paying insurance, and one of 3,600 bags Santos at 43s. for the Continent.

COTTON—Hardly any transactions. At Liverpool the market is firm.

HEMP—Manila is steady; 385 bales at auction were mostly disposed of at £26 10s. for middling roping quality; 72 bales Bombay held for £22 ⅌ ton.

JUTE—5,550 bales nearly all placed at very full prices, £16 5s.@£16 5s. for common, to £16 15s. for [illegible] for middling to fair. No Baltic [illegible] clean Hemp, £26 10s.

IRON—We quote rails and bars £6 free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 53s.@53s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

DRUGS, &c.—[illegible] Castor Oil were half disposed of at 5d.@5½d. for pale straw to fine seconds. Plumbago—[illegible] bbls. sold at 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. for dust and lump. 505 bags Cowrie Gum at 14s. 6d.@15s. 50 cases Honduras Sarsaparilla at 1s. 1d.@1s. 4d. 174 cases Camphor at 83s.@84s. 6d. 340 bags Turmeric at 18s.@21s. for Bengal. Turkey Opium 16s.

LINSEED—7,130 qrs. have been imported during the week, and with a less active demand for the Continent, sales have been restricted at the rates of last week. East India, 56s.@58s.; Black Sea, 55s.@56s.; St. Petersburg 5ns, 54s.@55s.

MOLASSES—200 puncheons have been placed at 16s. for Trinidad, 18s. for Antigua; 32 casks Mauritius sold at 12s.

LINSEED CAKES—Meet with a good sale for best Foreign, of which stocks are light. New-York, in bbls, £9 17s. 6d.; Boston, in bags, £9 15s.

In LINSEED no business.

OILS—Linseed offered sparingly at 32s.@32s. 6d. In Rape little passing; Foreign Refined, 45s. 6d.@46s.; Brown, 43s.@43s. 6d. Sperm, £95 10s.@£97. Seals 36s. £36. Cocoa Nut flat; 39s. has been paid for Cochin; 36s. 6d.@37s. 6d. for Ceylon. Palm, 36s. 6d.

OLIVE—Quiet; mid. Payne held for 32s.

RUM—A small parcel of Leewards has been sold at 1s. 6d. ⅌ proof gallon, and of fine Jamaica, at 4s. 10d. ⅌ ga lon.

SALTPETRE—The fine qualities are inquired for. About 2,000 bags have been privately disposed of, at 45s. for 5 ⅌ cent.; 39s. for 8½ ⅌ cent., with 15@13 ⅌ cent, at 36s. 1,000 bags 2½ ⅌ cent. have changed hands at 47s.

SPICES—Pimento—1,170 bags fetched 3⅛d. for low to 3¼d. for good; Black Pepper—800 bags Malabar were taken in from 4½d.@4⅝d. for fair quality; Ginger—200 pkgs. Jamaica were partly placed from 47s. for small lean, to 75s. for mid. bold; Cloves—1,200 bags were mostly sold from 3½d. for mid., to 3¾d. for fine Zanzibar.

RICE—Has been very dull, and about 2,000 bags put up at auction were almost all bought in. 4,970 bags Bengal mostly sold from 7s.@7s. 6d. for low Dacca kind to low white. Afloat, two cargoes have changed hands—1,000 tons Arracan, at 7s. 6d., and 7,000 bags Rangoon, at 7s. 3d., both for a near port.

SUGAR—The market has been quiet, with a moderate inquiry; but there is no alteration in prices to quote. Of British West India the sales amount to 2,750 hhds.; 268 bbls. Barbadoes fetching from 34s.@44s., and 246 hhds. crystallized Demerara and Berbice 41s. 6d.@47s. Mauritius—8,646 bags were placed, low to middling soft brown 30s.@34s.; low middling to middling yellow 35s.@38s., good middling to good crystallized 40s. 6d.@47s. Siangapore—4,950 bags changed hands, very low to good brown 27s. 6d.@35s. 6d., good middling gray 38s. 6d.@40s. Foreign, 622 hhds. 56 tcs. Cuba Muscovado fetched 35s. 6d.@38s. for low middling brown to middling yellow, and 38s.@44s. 6d. for middling yellow to very pale. 200 bbls. 470 hhds. Porto Rico at 36s.@40s. for interior brown to low bright yellow. The following floating cargoes have been sold—three for Trieste, 2,000 boxes No. 13 Havana, fully insured (bound direct to the Mediterranean) at 20s.; 2,000 boxes No. 13 Havana, insured f. p. a. at 29s., and 4,000 bags white Pernams, insured f. p. a. at 29s. 6d., and three for the United Kingdom, 5,000 bags brown pernams at 23s. 6d., landing weights, 1,400 boxes No. 10½ Havana, fully insured, at 26s. 6d., 2,000 boxes No. 12 at 28s.

TALLOW—Quiet. St. Petersburg Y. C. 52s. 3d. on the spot, 50s. 6d. for for the end of the year.

TIN—Five hundred slabs Banca have been disposed of at 115s. ⅌ cwt.; we quote common Blocks 118s. Bars, 119s.; Refined, 121s.

TURPENTINE—Rough, nominally, 10s.; Spirits, American, in casks, 47s.

TEA—The market is very dull. Common Congou, 10½d. ⅌ lb.

SPELTER £24@£24 10s.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

London Money Market.

Money continued in general demand in the discount market at the minimum rate of the Bank of England.

The Funds had been quiet and steady. Consols closed at 95⅜ for account.

On the 25th scarcely anything was done in the discount market under 3 ⅌ cent.

Messrs. FENN, KEMP & FENN, wholesale grocers, London, had suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at 250,000.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote bar Silver at 5s. 1⅜d.; Dollars nominal at 5s. ½d.; Eagles nominal at 76s. 6d.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week £133,686.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 26.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports that the market was depressed by the American advices early in the week, but subsequently, under the influence of an improved business in Manchester, and the firmness of holders, confidence was regained, and sellers obtained a slight advantage. The week's business foots up 45,280 bales, including 3,240 taken on speculation and about 7,000 for export. The sales yesterday (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm, at the following quotations: New-Orleans, 7 9-16; Middling, 6⅞; Fair Mobile, 7¼; Middling, 6 13-16; Fair Uplands, 7⅛; Middling, 6 11-16. The stock on hand is 646,000 bales, of which 555,660 are American.

At Manchester there has been a slight improvement in business, and prices are steady. Spinners ask, but do not obtain an advance.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continued fine and forcing for the crops, and the market was quite inanimate. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected and nominal. Western at 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 21s.; Ohio at 21s.@22s. Wheat slow of sale and nominally unchanged. Red Western at 5s. 2d.@6s. 5d.; Southern at 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White Canadian at 6s. 2d.@6s. 3d; Southern at 6s. 6d.@6s. 10d. Corn no inquiry and prices easier. Yellow at 34s. 6d.; White at 33s.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull. Sales merely in retail. Pork firmer for Irish. No assortment of American offering. Bacon without demand, although holders offer concessions. Cheese very dull. Lard slow of sale at 54s.@54s 6d. for fine. Tallow dull and nominal at 53s. for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes very dull, and the trifling sales made are in favor of buyers. Sugars very quiet, and to effect sales on a large scale lower prices would be requisite. Molasses firm at full prices. Coffee quiet. Rice has been active, but closed quiet with prices barely maintained. Small sales of Carolina at 19s.@20s. Tea opened active, but the demand subsequently fell off. Prices unchanged. Nothing doing in Seal or Cod Oils. Linseed dull and unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine nominally 46s.@48s. on the spot. Sales to arrive, at 42s.

Havre Markets.

For the week ending June 23, inclusive: COTTON—Dull and rather lower. New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 104f. Sales of the week 4,900 bales. Stock on hand, 156,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quite inanimate; prices of foreign nominal. ASHES quiet and unchanged. COFFEE quiet but firm. OILS—No material change in prices. RICE dull and drooping. SUGAR slightly lower, and the demand, consequently, rather more active. LARD—Nothing doing. WHALEBONE very firm.

American Securities.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: "The market for American Securities continues without animation, and prices are without change. In Railroad Bonds and Shares there is very little business doing. A considerable decline in the price of Illinois Central Shares has taken place in consequence of an unexpected call upon them of $20 per share." They quote Illinois Central shares at 23@21 discount; Erie Shares, 16@17; and New-York Central 76@78.

The London *Times* of the 25th says of the market on the preceding day: "In American Securities, Illinois Central were in demand at the late reduction, and rallied $2. New-York Central were also firmer." The business of the day was as follows:

Illinois Central Shares	24, 26, 23, dis.
Illinois Central 6s of '75	80½—80.
Illinois Central 7s of '75	79.
Illinois Freelands of '60	77.
New-York Central Shares	78.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26.

Daily News City Article, Friday Evening.

Owing chiefly to the news from India, which is considered discouraging, the Funds were rather flatter to-day, closing at a reduction of ⅛ per cent. To afford an idea of the stagnation of business, we may mention that two of the largest jobbers in Consols, men who occasionally have transactions to the extent or four millions of stock open, have been altogether absent from the market for some weeks. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange there was an equal lack of animation. English Railway Stocks retain a drooping tendency. The demand for money in the discount market to-day was so active that few transactions took place below the Bank of England minimum. The bills falling due on the 4th of July (Sunday) must be met on Saturday, and a sustained demand is consequently expected. No bullion was sent into or withdrawn from the Bank to-day.

From the Times City Article.

The Calcutta telegram this morning, showing the interminable difficulties which the Indian Army have to meet on all sides, caused the funds to open this morning, at a decline of ⅛, and to continue dull throughout the day. Money was on increased demand to-day, both at the Bank and in the discount market.

In the Foreign Exchange, this afternoon, the rates were about the same as last post.

Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial advices from Calcutta yesterday, appear not to be unfavorable, as far as the demand for English manufactures is concerned.

The rate of Exchange shows more variation. At Hong Kong the Exchange indicates a slight turn in favor of this country, while at Shanghae there has been an adverse alteration equal to about 1½ ⅌ cent.

The *Times*, in its weekly review of the Produce market, remarks that there are none of the indications of returning animation usually anticipated at this period, but an abundant and early harvest may assist in restoring stability.

The fear of a dispute with the United States having subsided, Canada Government Bonds have come into increased request.

Advices from Constantinople say the rate of Exchange has experienced a violent reaction of 150. Looking at the slow progress for the declarations, it appears unlikely that the next quarterly Indigo sales will equal the original estimates.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 4 38 | Sun sets 7 35 | Moon rises [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 31 | Gov. Island 7 21 | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK . . . . THURSDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

[illegible]

Brig Bell Flower, Bliss, Aspinwall, [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool June 26, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. [illegible]

Steamer Thomas Swan, Ramsay, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

[illegible]

Ship Washington, White, Liverpool, May [illegible], with mdse. and 300 passengers to Wm. T. Frost. Has had light westerly winds and calms. One birth and one death.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, June 3, with mdse. and 479 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. [illegible]

Bark J. R. Young, Scott, Marseilles March 23, passed Gibraltar April 23, via Yarmouth, N. S., (where she put in, leaky,) June [illegible], with oil, lead, wine, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Helen May, (Br.,) Burgess, Newark, N. J., for Windsor, N. S.

[illegible]

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre May 27, with mdse. and 260 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—Sunrise, W.; Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—Ship Western Empire, [illegible], Liverpool, May 28.

Sailed.

Ships Alexandria, Bartlett, Valparaiso; [illegible]

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 8—Arr. ship [illegible], Liverpool. Bark D. Kimball, [illegible]. Brig Chicopee, Buck, Savannah.

SPOKEN, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AFRICA.]

Liverpool—Ar. 23d ult. [illegible]

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

LISBON, June 14—The Am. ship [illegible], from Liverpool for Calcutta, put into this port on the [illegible], leaky, and is repairing.

[illegible]